Ray — Tom Deboral.

Access DB# 85347

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Sabrina Wagz Examiner #: 74141 Date: 11/18/04

Art Unit: 1616 Phone Number 30 Serial Number: 09/925,890

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: _____ Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

4C76, Rem 4A45

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Method of treatment of cancer by controlling graft-versus-leukemia using topical active corticosteroids

Inventors (please provide full names): McDonald et al.

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 8/13/01

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Elected species is betamethasone 17,21-dipropionate. (cl 16).

Please search for this compd and its use for treating cancer as in cls 1-17 + 18.

Please see attached sheet

thank you

****

STAFF USE ONLY		Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
Searcher:	am	NA Sequence (#)		STN	✓
Searcher Phone #:	22504	AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Searcher Location:		Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Date Searcher Picked Up:	12/7	Bibliographic	✓	Dr.Link	
Date Completed:	12/7	Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Searcher Prep & Review Time:		Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Clerical Prep Time:	20	Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Online Time:	1.00	Other		Other (specify)	

PTO-1590 (8-01)

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=> fil reg
FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:58 ON 07 DEC 2004
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Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:    5 DEC 2004  HIGHEST RN 792236-36-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:   5 DEC 2004  HIGHEST RN 792236-36-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased.  See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more
information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer
to the file summary sheet on the web at:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> d ide can l7

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
RN   5534-09-8  REGISTRY
CN   Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11-hydroxy-16-methyl-17,21-bis(1-
     oxopropoxy)-, (11β,16β)- (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11β,17,21-trihydroxy-16β-
     methyl-, 17,21-dipropionate (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   9α-Chloro-16β-methylprednisolone 17,21-dipropionate
CN   Aerobec
CN   Aldecin
CN   Aldecin AQ nasal
CN   Anceron
CN   Andion
CN   Beclacin
CN   Beclate
CN   Beclazone
CN   Beclazone 250
CN   Beclazone 50
CN   Beclomet
CN   Beclometasone 17,21-dipropionate
CN   Beclometasone dipropionate
CN   Beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate
CN   Beclomethasone 17α,21-dipropionate
CN   Beclomethasone dipropionate
CN   Beclotide
CN   Beclotide 100
CN   Becloval
CN   Beclovent
CN   Beclovent Inhaler
CN   Becodisks
CN   Beconase
CN   Beconase AQ
CN   Becotide
CN   Belchlorhinol
CN   Belcoforte
CN   Belcomet
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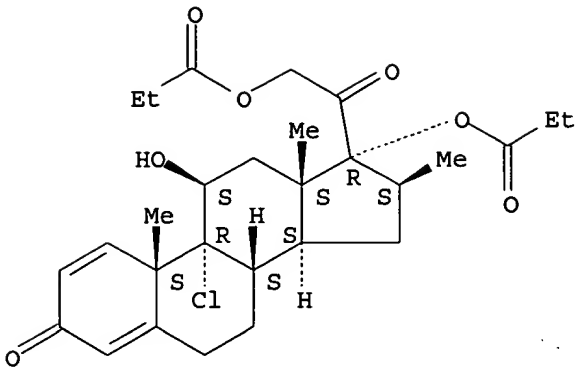
CN Clenil A
CN Entyderma
CN Inalone O
CN Inalone R
CN Korbutone
CN Propaderm
CN Propaderm Forte
CN QVAR
CN Qvar 50
CN Rino-Clenil
CN Sanasthmax
CN Sanasthmyl
CN Sanasthymyl
CN Sch 8020W
CN Vancenase
CN Vancenase AQ
CN Vanceril
CN Vanceril DS
CN Ventolair
CN Viarex
ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for DISPLAY
FS STEREOSEARCH
DR 34135-07-4
MF C28 H37 Cl O7
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSCOSEARCH, IMSDRUGNEWS, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PHAR, PROMT, PS, RTECS*, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL, VETU
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
DT.CA CAplus document type: Book; Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

971 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
974 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

REFERENCE 1: 141:400902

REFERENCE 2: 141:394254

REFERENCE 3: 141:388842

REFERENCE 4: 141:388761

REFERENCE 5: 141:355381

REFERENCE 6: 141:355118

REFERENCE 7: 141:337800

REFERENCE 8: 141:337769

REFERENCE 9: 141:337336

REFERENCE 10: 141:319869

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:58:06 ON 07 DEC 2004)
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L1 1 S US20030032631/PN OR US2001-928890#/AP,PRN
E MCDONALD G/AU
L2 40 S E3,E5
L3 45 S E37,E39
E MC DONALD G/AU
E STERGIOPOULOS N/AU
L4 5 S E4,E5
E ENTERON/PA,CS
L5 3 S E3-E16
SEL RN L1

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:15 ON 07 DEC 2004

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L6           20 S E1-E20
L7            1 S 5534-09-8
L8           14 S 66734-13-2 OR 51333-22-3 OR 5534-18-9 OR 25122-46-7 OR 33564-
L9           37 S 5534-09-8/CRN
L10          60 S (66734-13-2 OR 51333-22-3 OR 5534-18-9 OR 25122-46-7 OR 33564
L11           2 S 50-24-8 OR 53-03-2
L12           3 S 59-05-2 OR 59865-13-3 OR 104987-11-3

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:11:18 ON 07 DEC 2004
L13         973 S L7
L14          46 S (BECLOMETHASONE OR BECLOMETASONE)()(17 21 OR 17ALPHA 21 OR 17
L15         971 S (BECLOMETHASONE OR BECLOMETASONE)()DIPROPIONATE
L16          41 S AEROBEC OR ALDECIN OR ANCERON OR ANDION OR BECLACIN OR  BECLA
L17          42 S KORBUTONE OR PROPADERM OR QVAR OR RINO CLENIL OR SANASTHMAX O
L18        1110 S L13-L17
L19          39 S L9
L20        1115 S L18,L19
L21        4663 S L8
L22        2816 S ALCLOMETASONE DIPROPIONATE OR BUDESONIDE OR BECLOMETHASONE 17
L23          96 S L10
L24        4950 S L21-L23
                E CORTICOSTEROID/CT
L25       28387 S E23,E24,E25,E26,E28,E29,E30,E32,E33
                E E16+ALL
L26       34781 S E5
L27       34781 S L25,L26
                E TRANSPLANT/CT
L28         494 S E3

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:17 ON 07 DEC 2004
L29       35903 S E5-E25
L30       22445 S E26-E50
L31       16867 S E51-E75
                E E5+ALL
L32        7721 S E7-E16
L33       35971 S E6+NT
                E E43+ALL
L34        6949 S E2
                E GRAFT/CT
                E GRAFT-V/CT
L35          18 S E4-E10
                E E5+ALL
L36        3706 S E1,E2
L37         461 S GVL# OR GRAFT?(1W)(LEUKEM? OR LAEUKEM? OR LEUCEM? OR LAEUCEM?
L38         461 S GVL# OR GRAFT?(1W)(LEUKEM? OR LEUCEM?)
L39        5748 S GVH# OR GRAFT?(1W)HOST()(DISEASE OR DIORDER OR REACTION OR SY
L40          19 S L20 AND L28-L39
L41          55 S L24 AND L28-L39
L42         479 S L27 AND L28-L39
L43          57 S L40,L41
                E LEUKEMIA/CT
L44       41325 S E3-E72
                E E3+ALL
L45       40018 S E14,E13+NT
L46        2279 S E19+OLD,NT OR E20+OLD,NT
L47       66143 S E13/OBI
L48         261 S E14/OBI
                E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
                E E3+ALL
L49        7554 S E8-E11,E7
L50        4607 S E7/OBI
L51        9833 S E8/OBI OR E10/OBI OR E11/OBI
                E LYMPHOMA/CT
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L52        15619 S E3-E28
                 E E3+ALL
L53        18336 S E9,E8+NT
L54        21496 S E8/OBI OR E9/OBI
L55           16 S L43 AND L44-L54
L56           46 S L42 AND L44-L54
L57           57 S L43,L55
L58          479 S L42,L56
L59          113 S L57,L58 AND L11
L60          120 S L57,L58 AND (PREDNISONE OR PREDNISOLONE)
L61          280 S L57,L58 AND L12
L62          303 S L57,L58 AND (CYCLOSPORIN# OR METHOTREXATE OR METOTREXATE OR T
L63            8 S L57,L58 AND (ANTILYMPHOCYT? OR ANTI LYMPHOCYT?)()GLOBULIN
L64            2 S L57,L58 AND (MAB OR MOAB OR MONOCLON?(L)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTI T CE
L65            9 S L57,L58 AND (MAB OR MOAB OR MONOCLON?(L)ANTIBOD?)(L)IMMUNOTOX
L66            2 S L57,L58 AND ANTI T CELL(L)IMMUNOTOXIN?
L67            7 S L57,L58 AND T CELL(L)IMMUNOTOXIN?
L68           16 S L59-L67 AND L20
L69           19 S L40,L68
L70           13 S L20 AND L44-L54
L71           22 S L69,L70
L72            5 S L71 AND L1-L5
L73           22 S L71,L72
L74           15 S L73 AND (PD<=20010813 OR PRD<=20010813 OR AD<=20010813)
L75           15 S L72,L74
L76            7 S L73 NOT L75
L77           10 S L75 NOT L72
L78            6 S L77 AND ?TRANSPLANT?(L)REJECT?
                 SEL DN AN 6
L79            1 S L78 AND E1-E3
                 E HEMATOPO/CT
L80        32600 S E4-E95
L81           16 S E97-E98
                 E E49+ALL
L82        27506 S E11,E10+NT
                 E E9+ALL
L83        32408 S E3,E2+NT
L84            3 S L20 AND L80-L83
L85            1 S L84 NOT L72,L79
L86            2 S L84 NOT L85
L87            6 S L72,L79,L86 AND L1-L5,L13-L86

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:58 ON 07 DEC 2004

=> fil hcaplus
FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:07:10 ON 07 DEC 2004
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 7 Dec 2004  VOL 141 ISS 24
FILE LAST UPDATED: 5 Dec 2004  (20041205/ED)
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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d l87 all tot

L87 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:118593 HCAPLUS
DN 138:148132
ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 2003
TI Method of treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-versus-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids
IN **McDonald, George B.**; **Stergiopoulos, Nicholas**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-56
NCL 514178000; 514179000; 514180000
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2003032631	A1	20030213	US 2001-928890	20010813 <--
PRAI	US 2001-928890		20010813 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2003032631	ICM	A61K031-56
	NCL	514178000; 514179000; 514180000

AB A method for the improved treatment of blood-borne cancers, such as lymphomas, leukemia, and myeloma is disclosed. The method comprises the oral administration of an effective amount of a topically active corticosteroid (TAC) to a patient who has undergone hematopoietic cell transplantation. Administration of the TAC controls a **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** (**GVL**) reaction that is induced following a hematopoietic cell transplantation, so that a **GVHD** reaction does not develop, or is reduced in severity. The **GVL** reaction effects killing of cancerous tumor cells in the blood, mediated by the cells derived from the hematopoietic cell transplantation.
ST **leukemia** treatment cancer corticosteroid host versus graft allotransplant
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**antilymphocyte globulins**, in combination with corticosteroids; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT Neoplasm
(blood-born; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**graft-vs.-host reaction**, prevention and reduction of symptoms; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(hematopoietic cells; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using

topical active corticosteroids)

IT **T cell** (lymphocyte)
(**immunotoxins** and antibodies against; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT Drug delivery systems
(**immunotoxins, anti-T-cells**, in combination with corticosteroids; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT Antitumor agents
Human
Leukemia
Lymphoma
Multiple myeloma
(methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT **Corticosteroids, biological studies**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT **Antibodies** and Immunoglobulins
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**monoclonal, anti-T-cells**, in combination with corticosteroids; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT **50-24-8, Prednisolone 53-03-2, Prednisone 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59865-13-3, Cyclosporine 104987-11-3, Tacrolimus**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(in combination with corticosteroids; methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

IT **76-25-5 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate 5534-18-9, Beclomethasone-17-monopropionate 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 33564-31-7, Diflorasone diacetate 51333-22-3, Budesonide 51372-28-2 51372-29-3 66734-13-2, Alclometasone dipropionate 66852-54-8, Halobetasol propionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(methods and combinations for the treatment of cancer by controlling **graft**-vs.-**leukemia** using topical active corticosteroids)

L87 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:505407 HCAPLUS
DN 137:42096
ED Entered STN: 05 Jul 2002

TI Method of long-term treatment of **graft**-versus-**host disease** using topical active corticosteroids
IN **McDonald, George B.; Stergiopoulos, Nicholas**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-573
NCL 514179000
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002086857	A1	20020704	US 2001-753814	20010103 <--
	US 2004006053	A1	20040108	US 2003-613788	20030703 <--
PRAI	US 2000-233194P	P	20000915 <--		
	US 2001-753814	B1	20010103 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2002086857	ICM	A61K031-573
	NCL	514179000
US 2004006053	ECLA	A61K031/573 <--

AB A method for long-term therapy using corticosteroids to treat tissue damage associated with **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in a patient having undergone hematopoietic cell transplantation, and host-vs.-graft disease in a patient having undergone organ allograft transplantation. The method includes orally administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a topically active corticosteroid, such as **beclomethasone dipropionate**, from the 29th day until the 56th day following hematopoietic cell or organ allograft transplantation. Representative tissues includes tissue of the intestine and liver, while representative tissue damage includes inflammation thereof.

ST **graft** vs **host disease** treatment
corticosteroid
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**allotransplant**; method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft**-vs.-**host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**graft-vs.-host reaction**; method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft**-vs.-**host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(hematopoietic cell transplantation; method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft**-vs.-**host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT Human
Inflammation
Intestine, disease
Liver, disease
(method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft**-vs.-**host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **Corticosteroids, biological studies**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft**-vs.-**host disease** using topical active

corticosteroids)
IT **Hematopoietic precursor cell**
(transplant; method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft-vs.-host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)
IT **50-24-8, Prednisolone 53-03-2, Prednisone 76-25-5**, Triamcinolone acetonide **1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3385-03-3, Flunisolide 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 5534-18-9, Beclomethasone-17-monopropionate 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 33564-31-7, Diflorasone diacetate 51333-22-3, Budesonide 51372-28-2 51372-29-3 66734-13-2, Alclometasone dipropionate 66852-54-8, Halobetasol propionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of long-term treatment of tissue damage caused by **graft-vs.-host disease** using topical active corticosteroids)

L87 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:531659 HCAPLUS
DN 133:115533
ED Entered STN: 03 Aug 2000
TI Method using oral administration of a topically active corticosteroid for preventing tissue damage associated with graft-versus-host or host-versus-graft disease following transplantation
IN **McDonald, George B.**
PA Institute for Drug Research, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 5 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 103,762.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-58
ICS A61K031-56; A01N045-00
NCL 514169000
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 63
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6096731	A	20000801	US 1998-151388	19980910 <--
	CA 2413883	AA	20011129	CA 2000-2413883	20000522 <--
	WO 2001089529	A1	20011129	WO 2000-US14064	20000522 <--

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI	US 1998-103762	A2	19980624	<--
	US 1998-151388	A	19980910	<--
	WO 2000-US14064	W	20000522	<--

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES

US 6096731	ICM	A61K031-58
	ICS	A61K031-56; A01N045-00
	NCL	514169000

AB A method is provided for preventing tissue damage associated with **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in a patient having undergone hematopoietic cell transplantation, and host-vs.-graft disease in a patient having undergone organ allograft transplantation. The method includes orally administering to the patient a prophylactically effective amount of a topically active corticosteroid, such as **beclomethasone dipropionate**, for a period of time following hematopoietic cell or organ allograft transplantation, and prior to the presentation of symptoms associated with **graft**-vs.-**host disease** or host-vs.-graft disease. Representative tissues includes tissue of the intestine and liver, while representative tissue damage includes inflammation thereof.

ST corticosteroid **graft host disease** transplant; **beclomethasone dipropionate graft host disease** transplant

IT Histocompatibility antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(HLA, HLA-mismatched hematopoietic stem cell; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Biliary tract
(bile duct; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Animal tissue
(damage; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions, oral; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**graft-vs.-host reaction**; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(hematopoietic cell; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**host-vs.-graft reaction**; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
Transplant and Transplantation
(**intestine**; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with

graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
Transplant and Transplantation
(**liver**; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microspheres; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Intestine
(mucosa; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Corticosteroids, biological studies**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Blood
(peripheral blood stem cell; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Hematopoietic precursor cell**
(**stem**; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **Hematopoietic precursor cell**
Intestine
Intestine
Liver
Liver
(transplant; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT Vein
(umbilical, hematopoietic stem cell; oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

IT **76-25-5**, Triamcinolone acetonide **1524-88-5**, **Flurandrenolide 3093-35-4**, **Halcinonide 3385-03-3**, **Flunisolide 5534-09-8**, **Beclomethasone dipropionate 5534-18-9**, **Beclomethasone-17-monopropionate 25122-46-7**, **Clobetasol propionate 33564-31-7**, **Diflorasone diacetate 51333-22-3**, **Budesonide 51372-28-2 51372-29-3 66734-13-2**, **Alclometasone dipropionate 66852-54-8**, **Halobetasol**

propionate 80474-14-2, Fluticasone propionate 83919-23-7, Mometasone furoate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral administration of topically active corticosteroid for prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-vs.-host or host-vs.-graft disease following transplantation)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
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(2) Calne; US 5403833 1995 HCAPLUS
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L87 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:450133 HCAPLUS
DN 129:198161
ED Entered STN: 21 Jul 1998
TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of intestinal **graft**-versus-**host disease**: a randomized, controlled trial
AU **Mcdonald, George B.**; Bouvier, Michelle; Hockenbery, David M.; Stern, Jean M.; Gooley, Ted; Farrand, Allen; Murakami, Carol; Levine, Douglas S.
CS Gastroenterology/Hepatology, Clinical Statistics, and Clinical Nutrition Sections, Division of Clinical Research, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center and University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle, WA, USA
SO Gastroenterology (**1998**), 115(1), 28-35
CODEN: GASTAB; ISSN: 0016-5085
PB W. B. Saunders Co.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB **Beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a topically active steroid, seemed to be an effective treatment for intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** (**GVHD**) in a phase I study. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of oral BDP to that of placebo capsules in treatment of intestinal **GVHD**. Sixty patients with anorexia and poor oral intake because of intestinal **GVHD** were randomized to receive **prednisone** (1 mg · kg-1 · day-1) plus either oral BDP (8 mg/day) or placebo capsules. Initial responders who were eating at least 70% of caloric needs at evaluation on day 10 continued to take study capsules for an addnl. 20 days while the **prednisone** dose was rapidly tapered. The primary end point was the frequency of a durable treatment response at day 30 of treatment. The initial treatment response at day 10 was 22 of 31 (71%) in the BDP/**prednisone** group vs. 16 of 29 (55%) for the placebo/**prednisone** group. The durable treatment response at day 30 was 22 of 31 (71%) vs. 12 of 29 (41%), resp. (P = 0.02). The combination of oral BDP capsules and **prednisone** was more effective than **prednisone** alone in treating intestinal **GVHD**. Oral BDP allowed **prednisone** doses to be rapidly tapered without recurrent intestinal symptoms.
ST **beclomethasone dipropionate** intestine **graft host disease**
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**graft-vs.-host reaction**; oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in humans)
IT Intestine, disease
(oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of

intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in humans)

IT **5534-09-8**, **Beclomethasone dipropionate**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in humans)

IT **53-03-2**, **Prednisone**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in humans)

RE.CNT 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

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L87 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1996:49517 HCAPLUS
DN 124:165529
ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 1996
TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of human intestinal **graft**-versus-**host disease**
AU Baehr, Paul H.; Levine, Douglas S.; Bouvier, Michelle E.; Hockenbery, David M.; Gooley, Ted A.; Stern, Jean G.; Martin, Paul J.; **McDonald, George B.**
CS Clinical Research Division of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA
SO Transplantation (**1995**), 60(11), 1231-8
CODEN: TRPLAU; ISSN: 0041-1337
PB Williams & Wilkins
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a potent, topically active corticosteroid, was investigated as therapy for the title disease. Allogeneic marrow-graft recipients with biopsy-proven intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** of mild-to-moderate severity received BDP (8 mg daily) for ≤28 days. Improvement was seen in appetite, oral food intake, nausea, and diarrhea over the course of therapy, and an overall beneficial response was observed in 72% of 40 evaluable patients. Surveillance cultures of throat and stools showed no increase in bacterial or fungal colonization over time. The adrenal axis became suppressed in 11 of 20 evaluable patients (55%) but suppression was not a prerequisite for clin. response, as 6 of 9 patients who retained normal adrenal function improved clin. It is concluded that oral BDP is a safe and effective treatment for mild-to-moderate intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease.** Systemic absorption probably occurs, but adrenal suppression is not a prerequisite for clin. efficacy, suggesting that the biol. effect is primarily topical.
ST beclomethasone **graft** vs **host disease**
IT Intestine
(**beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of human intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease**)
IT Adrenal gland
(**beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of human intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** in relation to function of)
IT **Transplant and Transplantation**
(**graft-vs.-host reaction**, intestinal; **beclomethasone dipropionate** treatment of human)
IT **5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate**
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(intestinal **graft**-vs.-**host disease** of humans treatment by)

L87 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN **1988:556271** HCAPLUS
DN **109:156271**
ED Entered STN: 28 Oct 1988
TI Steroid derivatives as inhibitors of **transplant-rejection**
IN Nakajima, Tsunetaka; Watanabe, Masahiro; Yokoyama, Kazumasa
PA Green Cross Corp., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K031-56
ICA C07J005-00; C07J007-00; C07J009-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 62294617	A2	19871222	JP 1986-138120	19860616 <--
	JP 07094395	B4	19951011		
PRAI	JP 1986-138120		19860616 <--		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
JP 62294617	ICM	A61K031-56
	ICA	C07J005-00; C07J007-00; C07J009-00

AB An inhibitor of **transplant rejection** contains a fat emulsion of steroid having immunosuppressive activity. An emulsion was prepared consisting of soybean oil 100.0, egg yolk phospholipids 24.0, dexamethasone palmitate 20.0, Na oleate 0.5, and phosphatidic acids 0.5g and 1L of H2O. Then, 5.0g glycerin was added, and the suspension was homogenized. The average diameter of particles in the emulsion was 0.2-0.4 μm. The efficacy of the drug for heart **transplantation** in rats was demonstrated.
ST steroid **transplant rejection** inhibitor; fatty acid steroid immunosuppressant
IT **Transplant and Transplantation, animal**
(**rejection** of, immunosuppressive steroids for inhibition of)
IT Immunosuppressants
(steroids in, for inhibition of **transplant rejection**
)
IT Fatty acids, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(C6-22, esters, with steroids, as inhibitor of tissue **transplant rejection**)
IT **Organ**
(**transplant**, **rejection** of, immunosuppressive steroids for inhibition of)
IT 50-02-2D, Dexamethasone, esters with fatty acids 50-23-7D, Hydrocortisone, esters with fatty acids **50-24-8D**, **Prednisolone**, esters with fatty acids 53-33-8, Paramethasone 53-33-8D, Paramethasone, esters with fatty acids 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 83-43-2, Methylprednisolone 124-94-7D, Triamcinolone, esters with fatty acids 426-13-1D, Fluorometholone, esters with fatty acids **1524-88-5**, Flurandrenolone 4419-39-0D, Beclomethasone, esters with fatty acids **5534-09-8** 14899-36-6, Dexamethasone palmitate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as inhibitor of tissue **transplant rejection**)

=> => fil medline
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:00 ON 07 DEC 2004

FILE LAST UPDATED: 4 DEC 2004 (20041204/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On February 29, 2004, the 2004 MeSH terms were loaded. See HELP RLOAD for details.

OLDMEDLINE now back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2004 vocabulary. See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/ and http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd03/nd03_mesh.html for a description of changes.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> d his l88-

     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:17 ON 07 DEC 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:58 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:07:10 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 09:07:20 ON 07 DEC 2004
L88            0 S L7 OR L9
L89           64 S L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17
L90           61 S L89 AND PY<=2001
                 E LEUKEMIA/CT
L91        95503 S E3+NT
                 E MYELOMA/CT
L92         1117 S E4+NT
                 E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
L93        11417 S E3+NT
                 E LYMPHOMA/CT
L94        84051 S E3+NT
L95            0 S L90 AND L91-L94
L96            0 S TR/CT AND L90
                 E TRANSPLANTATION/CT
L97            0 S E3+NT AND L90
L98            0 S E12+NT AND L90
L99            0 S E23+NT AND L90
L100           0 S E31+NT AND L90
                 E GRAFT-V/CT
                 E E9+ALL
L101           0 S E2+NT AND L90
                 E E2+ALL
L102           0 S E24+NT AND L90

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:10:31 ON 07 DEC 2004
L103           9 S L88
L104        1522 S L89
L105        1526 S L103,L104
                 E GRAFT-V/CT
                 E E9+ALL
                 E E2+ALL
L106           2 S L105 AND E3+NT
L107           0 S L105 AND E23+NT
                 E LEUKEMIA/CT
L108           0 S L105 AND E3+NT
                 E E3+ALL
                 E LYMPHOMA/CT
                 E MYELOMA/CT
L109           0 S L105 AND E4+NT
                 E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L110           0 S L105 AND E29+NT
                 E LYMPHOMA/CT
L111           0 S L105 AND E3+NT
L112           7 S L105 AND C4./CT
L113           9 S L106,L112
L114           2 S L113 AND (GVH# OR GVL# OR GRAFT?(L)(HOST? OR LEUKEM? OR LEUCE

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:00 ON 07 DEC 2004
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FILE COVERS 1974 TO 2 Dec 2004 (20041202/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> d all tot l148

L148 ANSWER 1 OF 15 EMBASE
on STN
AN 2001181829 EMBASE
TI Managing COPD: What the GP needs to know.
AU Frith P.A.
CS Dr. P.A. Frith, Respiratory Medicine, Repatriation General Hospital, Daw Park, SA, Australia
SO Medicine Today, (2001) 2/5 (20-24).
Refs: 4
ISSN: 1443-430X CODEN: MTNBCV
CY Australia
DT Journal; General Review
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LA English
SL English
AB Think of COPD in all adults with cough or who are breathless with exertion - especially if they have been smokers. People in middle age who notice breathing difficulties may incorrectly attribute them to advancing years or lack of fitness. COPD is often a systemic disorder, with many complications and concurrent morbidities. Early diagnosis can be achieved with spirometry, and early intervention with risk factor reduction can achieve significant long term benefits. Smoking is the main risk factor. Doctors should aim to identify all smokers in their practice and initiate stop smoking programs as soon as possible. Bronchodilators can relieve symptoms; metered dose devices are preferred. Inhaled corticosteroids do not modify the disease. Systemic corticosteroids shorten the recovery from exacerbations. Pulmonary rehabilitation is highly effective at improving wellbeing and functionality at all stages of the disorder.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*chronic obstructive lung disease: DT, drug therapy
*chronic obstructive lung disease: ET, etiology
*chronic obstructive lung disease: PC, prevention
*chronic obstructive lung disease: SU, surgery
*chronic obstructive lung disease: TH, therapy
general practitioner
Australia
prevalence
cause of death
symptom
coughing
sputum
dyspnea
exercise
bronchitis
smoking
spirometry
risk factor
asthma
environmental exposure
air pollution

inheritance
alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
disease course
comorbidity
cor pulmonale: CO, complication
heart right ventricle failure: CO, complication
lung embolism: CO, complication
apnea: CO, complication
osteoporosis: CO, complication
cognitive defect: CO, complication
depression: CO, complication
panic: CO, complication
anxiety neurosis: CO, complication
muscle weakness: CO, complication
smoking cessation
inhaler
metered dose inhaler
nebulizer
oxidative stress
oxygen therapy
assisted ventilation
patient education
psychosocial care
lung resection
lung transplantation
palliative therapy
human
male
female
adult
review
Drug Descriptors:
tobacco smoke
alpha 1 antitrypsin: EC, endogenous compound
proteinase: EC, endogenous compound
proteinase inhibitor: EC, endogenous compound
bronchodilating agent: DT, drug therapy
bronchodilating agent: PR, pharmaceutics
bronchodilating agent: IH, inhalational drug administration
salbutamol: DT, drug therapy
salbutamol: PR, pharmaceutics
salbutamol: IH, inhalational drug administration
salbutamol sulfate: DT, drug therapy
salbutamol sulfate: PR, pharmaceutics
salbutamol sulfate: IH, inhalational drug administration
combivent: DT, drug therapy
combivent: PR, pharmaceutics
combivent: IH, inhalational drug administration
terbutaline: DT, drug therapy
terbutaline: IH, inhalational drug administration
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
cholinergic receptor blocking agent: IH, inhalational drug administration
ipratropium bromide: DT, drug therapy
ipratropium bromide: IH, inhalational drug administration
formoterol: DT, drug therapy
formoterol: IH, inhalational drug administration
salmeterol: DT, drug therapy
salmeterol xinafoate: DT, drug therapy
fluticasone propionate plus salmeterol: DT, drug therapy
theophylline: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: IH, inhalational drug administration
fluticasone: DT, drug therapy

fluticasone: IH, inhalational drug administration
fluticasone propionate: DT, drug therapy
fluticasone propionate: IH, inhalational drug administration
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: IH, inhalational drug administration
beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone dipropionate: IH, inhalational drug administration
mucolytic agent: DT, drug therapy
bromhexine: DT, drug therapy
acetylcysteine: DT, drug therapy
antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
influenza vaccine: DT, drug therapy
zanamivir: DT, drug therapy
oseltamivir: DT, drug therapy
oxygen: DT, drug therapy
unindexed drug
respax
aproven 250
ipravent
austyn
fluvax

RN (alpha 1 antitrypsin) 9041-92-3; (proteinase) 9001-92-7; (proteinase inhibitor) 37205-61-1; (salbutamol) 18559-94-9; (salbutamol sulfate) 51022-70-9; (terbutaline) 23031-25-6; (ipratropium bromide) 22254-24-6; (formoterol) 73573-87-2; (salmeterol) 89365-50-4; (salmeterol xinafoate) 94749-08-3; (theophylline) 58-55-9, 5967-84-0, 8055-07-0, 8061-56-1, 99007-19-9; (fluticasone) 90566-53-3; (fluticasone propionate) 80474-14-2; (budesonide) 51333-22-3; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (bromhexine) 3572-43-8, 611-75-6; (acetylcysteine) 616-91-1; (zanamivir) 139110-80-8; (oseltamivir) 196618-13-0, 204255-09-4, 204255-11-8; (oxygen) 7782-44-7

CN Airomir; Asmol; Epaq; Respax; Respolin; Ventolin; Bricanyl; Aproven 250; Atrovent; Ipravent; Foradile; Oxis; Serevent; Seretide; Austyn; Nuelin sr; Theo dur; Flixotide; Becloforte; **Becotide**; **Qvar**; Respocort; Fluarix; Fluvax; Fluvirin; Relenza; Tamiflu

L148 ANSWER 2 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AN 1999382738 EMBASE

TI Nebulizer-compatible liquid formulations for aerosol pulmonary delivery of hydrophobic drugs: Glucocorticoids and cyclosporine.

AU Klyashchitsky B.A.; Owen A.J.

CS B.A. Klyashchitsky, LDS Technologies, Inc., 305 Chelsea Parkway, Boothwyn, PA 19061, United States. boris@ldstech.com

SO Journal of Drug Targeting, (1999) 7/2 (79-99).
Refs: 83
ISSN: 1061-186X CODEN: JDTAEH

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; General Review

FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy

LA English

SL English

AB This review discusses pulmonary delivery of glucocorticoids and cyclosporine in pharmaceutically acceptable organic solvents and liposomes, as well as in micellar solutions and microemulsions, by means of liquid aerosols generated by nebulizers. The review points out the importance of a variety of parameters for successful treatment of immunologically mediated lung diseases by inhalation of drug containing aerosols with particular references to physico-chemical properties of

formulations, aerosol parameters, pharmacokinetics, and lung deposition in experimental animals and humans. The prospects for the use of these types of formulations for clinical treatment of asthma, lung **transplant** rejection processes and other lung diseases are summarized.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*nebulization
drug formulation
nebulizer
drug delivery system
hydrophobicity
lung disease: DT, drug therapy
asthma: DT, drug therapy
graft rejection: DT, drug therapy
graft rejection: PC, prevention
lung transplantation
drug distribution
human
nonhuman
animal experiment
animal model
inhalational drug administration
clinical trial
meta analysis
review
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*glucocorticoid: CT, clinical trial
*glucocorticoid: AD, drug administration
*glucocorticoid: DO, drug dose
*glucocorticoid: DT, drug therapy
*glucocorticoid: PR, pharmaceutics
*cyclosporin: CT, clinical trial
*cyclosporin: AD, drug administration
*cyclosporin: DO, drug dose
*cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
*cyclosporin: PR, pharmaceutics
liposome: PR, pharmaceutics
organic solvent
beclometasone dipropionate: AD, drug administration
beclometasone dipropionate: DO, drug dose
beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone dipropionate: PR, pharmaceutics
budesonide: AD, drug administration
budesonide: DO, drug dose
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: PR, pharmaceutics
flunisolide: AD, drug administration
flunisolide: DO, drug dose
flunisolide: DT, drug therapy
flunisolide: PR, pharmaceutics
fluticasone propionate: AD, drug administration
fluticasone propionate: DO, drug dose
fluticasone propionate: DT, drug therapy
fluticasone propionate: PR, pharmaceutics
dexamethasone: AD, drug administration
dexamethasone: DO, drug dose
dexamethasone: DT, drug therapy
dexamethasone: PR, pharmaceutics
dexamethasone sodium phosphate: AD, drug administration
dexamethasone sodium phosphate: DO, drug dose
dexamethasone sodium phosphate: DT, drug therapy
dexamethasone sodium phosphate: PR, pharmaceutics

RN (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (**beclometasone dipropionate**)

5534-09-8; (budesonide) 51333-22-3; (flunisolide) 3385-03-3; (fluticasone propionate) 80474-14-2; (dexamethasone) 50-02-2; (dexamethasone sodium phosphate) 2392-39-4, 312-93-6
CN Pulmicort
NP Aerotech 11 nebuliser

L148 ANSWER 3 OF 15 EMBASE
on STN
AN **1998223662** EMBASE
TI Intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease.
AU Shanahan F.
CS Dr. F. Shanahan, Department of Medicine, Cork University Hospital, Cork, Ireland. FShanahan@iruccvax.ucc.ie
SO Gastroenterology, (1998) 115/1 (220-222).
Refs: 16
ISSN: 0016-5085 CODEN: GASTAB
CY United States
DT Journal; Editorial
FS 006 Internal Medicine
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
***graft versus host reaction: CO, complication**
***graft versus host reaction: DI, diagnosis**
***graft versus host reaction: DT, drug therapy**
*gastrointestinal symptom: CO, complication
*gastrointestinal symptom: DI, diagnosis
*gastrointestinal symptom: DT, drug therapy
***bone marrow transplantation**
gene therapy
t lymphocyte
diagnostic approach route
intestine biopsy
nutritional support
fluid therapy
human
topical drug administration
editorial
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
*immunosuppressive agent: DT, drug therapy
*steroid: AD, drug administration
*steroid: DT, drug therapy
glucocorticoid: AD, drug administration
glucocorticoid: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone dipropionate: AD, drug administration
beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: AD, drug administration
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
RN (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (budesonide) 51333-22-3

L148 ANSWER 4 OF 15 EMBASE
on STN
AN 1998223638 EMBASE
TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of intestinal **graft**- versus-**host** disease: A randomized, controlled trial.
AU McDonald G.B.; Bouvier M.; Hockenbery D.M.; Stern J.M.; Gooley T.; Farrand

A.; Murakami C.; Levine D.S.
CS Dr. G.B. McDonald, Gastroenter./Hepatol. Sec. (D2-190), Fred Hutchinson Can. Research Center, 1100 Fairview Avenue North, Seattle, WA 98109-1024, United States
SO Gastroenterology, (1998) 115/1 (28-35).
Refs: 45
ISSN: 0016-5085 CODEN: GASTAB
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 009 Surgery
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
AB Background and Aims: **Beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a topically active steroid, seemed to be an effective treatment for intestinal **graft**- versus-**host** disease (**GVHD**) in a phase I study. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of oral BDP to that of placebo capsules in treatment of intestinal **GVHD**. Methods: Sixty patients with anorexia and poor oral intake because of intestinal **GVHD** were randomized to receive prednisone (1 mg · kg-1 · day-1) plus either oral BDP (8 mg/day) or placebo capsules. Initial responders who were eating at least 70% of caloric needs at evaluation on day 10 continued to take study capsules for an additional 20 days while the prednisone dose was rapidly tapered. The primary end point was the frequency of a durable treatment response at day 30 of treatment. Results: The initial treatment response at day 10 was 22 of 31 (71%) in the BDP/prednisone group vs. 16 of 29 (55%) for the placebo/prednisone group. The durable treatment response at day 30 was 22 of 31 (71%) vs. 12 of 29 (41%), respectively (P = 0.02). Conclusions: The combination of oral BDP capsules and prednisone was more effective than prednisone alone in treating intestinal **GVHD**. Oral BDP allowed prednisone doses to be rapidly tapered without recurrent intestinal symptoms.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***graft versus host reaction: DT, drug therapy**
***graft versus host reaction: PC, prevention**
*enteropathy: DT, drug therapy
*enteropathy: PC, prevention
comparative study
drug efficacy
clinical feature
gastrointestinal symptom: DT, drug therapy
anorexia: DT, drug therapy
treatment outcome
recurrent disease
leukemia: SU, surgery
lymphoma: SU, surgery
aplastic anemia: SU, surgery
hemoglobinuria: SU, surgery
infection: CO, complication
fever: CO, complication
allogenic bone marrow transplantation
human
male
female
major clinical study
clinical trial
randomized controlled trial
double blind procedure
controlled study
adult

oral drug administration
article
priority journal
Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate: CT, clinical trial**
***beclometasone dipropionate: AD, drug administration**
***beclometasone dipropionate: CB, drug combination**
***beclometasone dipropionate: CM, drug comparison**
***beclometasone dipropionate: DO, drug dose**
***beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy**
***beclometasone dipropionate: PR, pharmaceutics**
prednisone: CB, drug combination
prednisone: CM, drug comparison
prednisone: DO, drug dose
prednisone: DT, drug therapy
cyclosporin: CB, drug combination
cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
methotrexate: CB, drug combination
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
trimetrexate: CB, drug combination
trimetrexate: DT, drug therapy
tsukubaenolide: CB, drug combination
tsukubaenolide: DT, drug therapy
immunosuppressive agent: CB, drug combination
immunosuppressive agent: DT, drug therapy
daclizumab: CB, drug combination
daclizumab: DT, drug therapy
unclassified drug
RN (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**;
(prednisone) 53-03-2; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (trimetrexate) 52128-35-5; (tsukubaenolide) 104987-11-3

L148 ANSWER 5 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 97334486 EMBASE
DN 1997334486
TI Current issues in the management of chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases.
AU Roche N.; Huchon G.J.
CS Prof. G.J. Huchon, Service de Pneumologie, Hopital Ambroise Pare (AP-HP), 9, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, F-92104 Boulogne Cedex, France
SO Respirology, (1997) 2/3 (215-229).
Refs: 138
ISSN: 1323-7799 CODEN: RSPIFB
CY Japan
DT Journal; Conference Article
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among smokers. Many guidelines that have recently been issued emphasize that COPD is not inaccessible to therapeutic measures: although few interventions are capable of affecting its natural history (i.e. smoking cessation and, in patients with severe resting hypoxaemia, oxygen therapy), several others have a demonstrated effect on symptoms and, thereby, quality of life. The effects of inhaled corticosteroids, and alpha1-antitrypsin replacement therapy in emphysema due to alpha1-antitrypsin deficiency are currently being studied. When there is a marked increase in mucus production, chest physiotherapy using

controlled expiration and directed cough may be useful. Inhaled bronchodilators are frequently effective on dyspnoea, anticholinergic agents being more suitable for continuous symptoms. Rehabilitation, which includes education and psychosocial care, chest physiotherapy, nutritional care and exercise training, also improves quality of life. When there is persistent severe alveolar hypoventilation despite oxygen therapy, long-term mechanical ventilation may be considered. Surgical options in the treatment of emphysema include resection of giant bullae and lung volume reduction surgery. Lung **transplantation** should be proposed only in patients with end-stage disease, the difficulty here being to define what 'end-stage' means. Finally, all preventive and some therapeutic interventions are likely to be more effective early in the course of the disease. Thus, efforts should be made to detect airways obstruction early in subjects at risk, such as smokers.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*chronic obstructive lung disease: PC, prevention
*chronic obstructive lung disease: RH, rehabilitation
*chronic obstructive lung disease: SU, surgery
*chronic obstructive lung disease: TH, therapy
*chronic obstructive lung disease: DT, drug therapy
*respiratory tract infection: PC, prevention
*respiratory tract infection: DT, drug therapy
alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency: DT, drug therapy
artificial ventilation
clinical trial
conference paper
dyspnea: DT, drug therapy
exercise
human
hypoxemia: TH, therapy
inhalational drug administration
lung bulla: SU, surgery
lung emphysema: SU, surgery
lung transplantation
nutrition
oral drug administration
oxygen therapy
physiotherapy
priority journal
psychosocial care
quality of life
risk factor
smoking cessation
Drug Descriptors:
*alpha 1 antitrypsin: DT, drug therapy
*antibiotic agent: DT, drug therapy
*bronchodilating agent: DT, drug therapy
*cholinergic receptor blocking agent: DT, drug therapy
*corticosteroid: CT, clinical trial
*corticosteroid: DT, drug therapy
*vaccine: DT, drug therapy
beclometasone dipropionate: CT, clinical trial
beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: DT, drug therapy
budesonide: CB, drug combination
budesonide: CT, clinical trial
ipratropium bromide: CT, clinical trial
ipratropium bromide: CB, drug combination
ipratropium bromide: DT, drug therapy
methylxanthine derivative: DT, drug therapy
placebo
prednisolone: DT, drug therapy
prednisolone: CB, drug combination

prednisolone: CT, clinical trial
salbutamol: CT, clinical trial
salbutamol: CB, drug combination
salbutamol: DT, drug therapy

RN (alpha 1 antitrypsin) 9041-92-3; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (budesonide) 51333-22-3; (ipratropium bromide) 22254-24-6; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (salbutamol) 18559-94-9

L148 ANSWER 6 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

AN 96002289 EMBASE

DN 1996002289

TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of human intestinal **graft**- versus-**host** disease.

AU Baehr P.H.; Levine D.S.; Bouvier M.E.; Hockenbery D.M.; Gooley T.A.; Stern J.G.; Martin P.J.; McDonald G.B.

CS Gastroenterology/Hepatology Section, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Ctr., 1124 Columbia Street,Seattle, WA 98104, United States

SO Transplantation, (1995) 60/11 (1231-1238).
ISSN: 0041-1337 CODEN: TRPLAU

CY United States

DT Journal; Article

FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LA English

SL English

AB Intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease (**GVHD**) causes anorexia, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. We investigated oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a potent, topically active corticosteroid, as therapy for this disease. Forty-two allogeneic marrow-**graft** recipients with biopsy- proven intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease of mild-to-moderate severity received BDP (8 mg daily) for up to 28 days. Weekly symptom scores, oral intake, and surveillance throat and stool cultures were compared with baseline values. Adrenal testing was performed serially in patients not receiving concurrent prednisone. Improvement was seen in appetite ($P<0.001$), oral intake ($P<0.001$), nausea ($P=0.013$), and diarrhea ($P=0.02$) over the course of therapy, and an overall beneficial response was observed in 72% of 40 evaluable patients. Surveillance cultures of throat and stool showed no increase in bacterial or fungal colonization over time. The adrenal axis became suppressed in 11 of 20 evaluable patients (55%) but suppression was not a prerequisite for clinical response, as 6 of 9 patients who retained normal adrenal function improved clinically. We conclude that oral BDP is a safe and effective treatment for mild-to-moderate intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease. Systemic absorption probably occurs, but adrenal suppression is not a prerequisite for clinical efficacy, suggesting that the biological effect is primarily topical. BDP should be further investigated as a topical therapy for intestinal **GVHD**.

CT Medical Descriptors:
***graft versus host reaction: DT, drug therapy**
***graft versus host reaction: DI, diagnosis**
*vomiting: SI, side effect
*vomiting: DT, drug therapy
abdominal discomfort: SI, side effect
adolescent
adult
article
child
clinical article

clinical trial
drug absorption
drug efficacy
drug safety
female
gastrointestinal symptom: DT, drug therapy
gastrointestinal symptom: SI, side effect
human
human cell
human tissue
male
oral drug administration
priority journal
scoring system
taste disorder: SI, side effect
Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate: AE, adverse drug reaction**
***beclometasone dipropionate: CT, clinical trial**
***beclometasone dipropionate: AD, drug administration**
***beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy**
***beclometasone dipropionate: PD, pharmacology**
cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
lymphocyte antibody: DT, drug therapy
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
prednisone: DT, drug therapy
thymocyte antibody: DT, drug therapy

RN (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (prednisone) 53-03-2

CO Schering plough (United States)

L148 ANSWER 7 OF 15 EMBASE
on STN

AN 94381737 EMBASE

DN 1994381737

TI Suspected trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole-induced hypoprothrombinemia.

AU Cook D.E.; Ponte C.D.

CS Department of Pharmacy, Health Sciences Centre, University of Washington,Seattle, WA 98105, United States

SO Journal of Family Practice, (1994) 39/6 (589-591).
ISSN: 0094-3509 CODEN: JFAPDE

CY United States

DT Journal; Article

FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LA English

SL English

AB The following report illustrates a case of trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole-induced hypoprothrombinemia in a patient receiving ongoing warfarin therapy for atrial fibrillation and aortic valve replacement. He was treated with trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (TMP/SMX) for sinusitis. During this time, the patient's prothrombin time international normalized ratio (INR) increased 3.5 times higher than the baseline value. The INR values decreased when the antibiotic was discontinued. If a patient is on warfarin and TMP/SMX is added, INR values should be monitored closely.

CT Medical Descriptors:
*hypoprothrombinemia: SI, side effect
*sinusitis: DT, drug therapy
aged
antibiotic therapy
anticoagulant therapy

aorta valve replacement
article
case report
heart atrium fibrillation: DT, drug therapy
human
male
Drug Descriptors:
*cotrimoxazole: AE, adverse drug reaction
*cotrimoxazole: CB, drug combination
*sulfamethoxazole: AE, adverse drug reaction
*sulfamethoxazole: CB, drug combination
*trimethoprim: AE, adverse drug reaction
*trimethoprim: CB, drug combination
beclometasone dipropionate
cefuroxime: DT, drug therapy
ipratropium bromide
potassium chloride
warfarin: DT, drug therapy
RN (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (sulfamethoxazole) 723-46-6; (trimethoprim) 738-70-5; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (cefuroxime) 55268-75-2, 56238-63-2; (ipratropium bromide) 22254-24-6; (potassium chloride) 7447-40-7; (warfarin) 129-06-6, 2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2

L148 ANSWER 8 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 94247035 EMBASE
DN 1994247035
TI Pityriasis rosea-like eruption after bone marrow **transplantation**
.
AU Spelman L.J.; Robertson I.M.; Strutton G.M.; Weedon D.
CS 62 Illidge St.,Brisbane, QLD 4151, Australia
SO Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology, (1994) 31/2 II (348-351). ISSN: 0190-9622 CODEN: JAADDB
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
013 Dermatology and Venereology
025 Hematology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Bone marrow **transplantation** is associated with numerous cutaneous complications that may be related to the underlying (preexisting) disease, to pretransplant conditioning, to immunosuppression, to concomitant medication, or to **graft** -versus-**host** reaction. We describe four bone marrow **transplant** recipients with the clinical and histologic features of pityriasis rosea, a hitherto unreported association.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***bone marrow transplantation**
*pityriasis rosea: CO, complication
*pityriasis rosea: DI, diagnosis
adult
article
case report
chronic myeloid leukemia: DT, drug therapy
chronic myeloid leukemia: SU, surgery
drug mixture
graft versus host reaction: DT, drug therapy
graft versus host reaction: PC, prevention
graft versus host reaction: DI, diagnosis

graft versus host reaction: CO, complication
human
human tissue
immunosuppressive treatment
male
parakeratosis: CO, complication
parakeratosis: DI, diagnosis
priority journal
recipient
skin biopsy
Drug Descriptors:
*aciclovir: DT, drug therapy
*busulfan: DT, drug therapy
*cyclophosphamide: DT, drug therapy
*cyclosporin: DT, drug therapy
*prednisone: DT, drug therapy
HLA antigen: EC, endogenous compound
beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy
cotrimoxazole: DT, drug therapy
nifedipine
sulfamethoxazole: CB, drug combination
sulfamethoxazole: DT, drug therapy
trimethoprim: CB, drug combination
trimethoprim: DT, drug therapy
RN (aciclovir) 59277-89-3; (busulfan) 55-98-1; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (cyclosporin) 79217-60-0; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (cotrimoxazole) 8064-90-2; (nifedipine) 21829-25-4; (sulfamethoxazole) 723-46-6; (trimethoprim) 738-70-5

L148 ANSWER 9 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN **93062939** EMBASE
DN **1993062939**
TI Nasal candidiasis in a patient on long-term topical intranasal corticosteroid therapy.
AU Webb E.L.
CS 2200 Bergquist Dr.,Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5300, United States
SO Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology, (1993) 91/2 (680-681).
ISSN: 0091-6749 CODEN: JACIBY
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
011 Otorhinolaryngology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*candidiasis: DT, drug therapy
*nose
*steroid therapy
adult
article
candida albicans
case report
chronic lymphatic leukemia
chronic rhinitis: DT, drug therapy
female
human
intranasal drug administration
long term care
oral drug administration
priority journal
topical drug administration

Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy**
ketoconazole: DT, drug therapy
RN **(beclometasone dipropionate) 5534-09-8;**
(ketoconazole) 65277-42-1
CN **(1) Vancenase**
CO (1) Schering (United States)

L148 ANSWER 10 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 92104224 EMBASE
DN 1992104224
TI Primary cutaneous anaplastic large-cell lymphoma with a prolonged erythrodermic prodrome.
AU Denton K.; Wilson C.L.; Venning V.A.
CS Department of Histopathology, John Radcliffe Hospital,Oxford OX3 9DU, United Kingdom
SO British Journal of Dermatology, (1992) 126/3 (297-300).
ISSN: 0007-0963 CODEN: BJDEAZ
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
013 Dermatology and Venereology
016 Cancer
025 Hematology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Anaplastic large cell lymphoma (ALCL) is a high grade non-Hodgkins lymphoma recognized by the expression of the CD30 marker and by its morphology. We report a patient with a 6-year history of a non-specific erythroderma in whom ALCL developed with rapid and fatal dissemination to the lymph nodes and internal organs.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*erythroderma: DI, diagnosis
*erythroderma: DT, drug therapy
***large cell lymphoma: RT, radiotherapy**
***large cell lymphoma: DT, drug therapy**
***large cell lymphoma: DI, diagnosis**
***skin lymphoma: DI, diagnosis**
***skin lymphoma: RT, radiotherapy**
***skin lymphoma: DT, drug therapy**
aged
article
case report
female
human
oral drug administration
priority journal
topical drug administration
Drug Descriptors:
*azathioprine: DT, drug therapy
***beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy**
*betamethasone valerate: DT, drug therapy
*clobetasol propionate: DT, drug therapy
*etretinate: DT, drug therapy
*prednisolone: DT, drug therapy
*terfenadine: DT, drug therapy
warfarin: DT, drug therapy
RN (azathioprine) 446-86-6; **(beclometasone dipropionate) 5534-09-8**; (betamethasone valerate) 2152-44-5, 57654-97-4; (clobetasol propionate) 25122-46-7; (etretinate) 54350-48-0; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (terfenadine) 50679-08-8; (warfarin) 129-06-6,

2610-86-8, 3324-63-8, 5543-58-8, 81-81-2
CN Tigason

L148 ANSWER 11 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 92042697 EMBASE
DN 1992042697
TI [Pneumology].
PNEUMOLOGIE.
AU Huguenin-Dumittan S.
CS 6, Avenue de Champel, 1206 Geneve, Switzerland
SO Medecine et Hygiene, (1992) 50/1916 (90-101).
ISSN: 0025-6749 CODEN: MEHGAB
CY Switzerland
DT Journal; General Review
FS 015 Chest Diseases, Thoracic Surgery and Tuberculosis
037 Drug Literature Index
LA French
SL English; French
AB Rather stagnation, this year! Growing of therapeutic vehicles (liposoms, even surfactant). The long-acting bronchodilators are on the market, with a protecting effect for bronchi of 30 hours; associated to anti-inflammatory inhaled substances, they permit a durable efficacious therapy of asthma. The education of asthma patient and of his physician is progressing, but slowly. Perhaps future important drug for asthma will develop among innumerable substances born from mediators and antagonists. Oncology speaks at last of immunotherapy... Surgery in closed thorax is growing from pleural endoscopy techniques. The pulmonary **transplantation** remains an experimental therapy.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*asthma: DT, drug therapy
*bronchodilatation
*inflammation
***lung transplantation**
*tuberculosis
bacterial infection
human
respiratory tract infection: DT, drug therapy
review
Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate: DT, drug therapy**
*salbutamol: DT, drug therapy
*salmeterol: DT, drug therapy
*theophylline: DT, drug therapy
*troleandomycin: DT, drug therapy
*tuberculostatic agent: DT, drug therapy
amoxicillin: DT, drug therapy
ciprofloxacin: DT, drug therapy
dapsone: DT, drug therapy
hydroxychloroquine: DT, drug therapy
magnesium sulfate: DT, drug therapy
methotrexate: DT, drug therapy
ofloxacin: DT, drug therapy
pristinamycin: DT, drug therapy
trimethoprim: DT, drug therapy
RN (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**;
(salbutamol) 18559-94-9; (salmeterol) 89365-50-4; (theophylline) 58-55-9, 5967-84-0, 8055-07-0, 8061-56-1, 99007-19-9; (troleandomycin) 2751-09-9; (amoxicillin) 26787-78-0, 61336-70-7; (ciprofloxacin) 85721-33-1; (dapsone) 80-08-0; (hydroxychloroquine) 118-42-3, 525-31-5; (magnesium sulfate) 7487-88-9; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (ofloxacin) 82419-36-1; (pristinamycin) 11132-90-4; (trimethoprim) 738-70-5

L148 ANSWER 12 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN **86134714** EMBASE
DN **1986134714**
TI Chronic lymphocytic leukemia following treatment of status asthmaticus with systemic steroids.
AU Oliver R.P.
CS Methodist Hospital, Memphis, TN, United States
SO Journal of the Tennessee Medical Association, (1986) 79/3 (137-138).
CODEN: JTMAAM
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
CT Medical Descriptors:
*adverse drug reaction
*asthma
*chemical carcinogenesis
***chronic lymphatic leukemia**
*leukemogenesis
*drug therapy
blood and hemopoietic system
lymphatic system
therapy
respiratory system
inhalational drug administration
intravenous drug administration
human
case report
Drug Descriptors:
*adrenalin
*aluminum hydroxide
***beclometasone dipropionate**
*cefamandole
*etilefrine
*furosemide
*hydrochlorothiazide
*isoetarine
*magnesium hydroxide
*methylprednisolone sodium succinate
*prednisone
*salbutamol
*theophylline
RN (adrenalin) 51-43-4, 55-31-2, 6912-68-1; (aluminum hydroxide) 1330-44-5, 20257-20-9, 21645-51-2, 80206-84-4; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (cefamandole) 30034-03-8, 34444-01-4; (etilefrine) 10128-36-6, 534-87-2, 709-55-7, 943-17-9; (furosemide) 54-31-9; (hydrochlorothiazide) 58-93-5; (isoetarine) 50-96-4, 530-08-5, 63550-80-1; (magnesium hydroxide) 1309-42-8, 1317-43-7; (methylprednisolone sodium succinate) 2375-03-3, 2921-57-5; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (salbutamol) 18559-94-9; (theophylline) 58-55-9, 5967-84-0, 8055-07-0, 8061-56-1, 99007-19-9

L148 ANSWER 13 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN
AN 82024124 EMBASE
DN 1982024124
TI Bone marrow **transplantation** for acute leukaemia and severe marrow aplasia: an analysis of five patients.
AU Beard M.E.J.; Heaton D.C.; Hamer J.W.; et al.
CS Dept. Hematol., Christchurch Hosp., Christchurch, New Zealand

SO New Zealand Medical Journal, (1981) 94/693 (249-252).
CODEN: NZMJAX
CY New Zealand
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
025 Hematology
006 Internal Medicine
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
016 Cancer
LA English
AB Five patients, three with severe aplasia and two with acute leukaemia have been treated by bone marrow **transplantation** (BMT). Four are alive and well with excellent **graft** function. One showed engraftment but died of acute **graft**-versus-**host** disease (**GVH**); this patient and his donor were hepatitis B antigen positive. Three show evidence of mild chronic **GVH**, two patients requiring control by immunosuppressive therapy. Bone marrow **transplantation** (BMT) has now become an established method of treatment in severe aplasia and in acute leukaemia and our results serve to emphasise this. The clinical and organisational problems associated with BMT are discussed.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***acute leukemia**
*aplastic anemia
*bone marrow aplasia
***bone marrow transplantation**
graft rejection
graft versus host reaction
immunosuppressive treatment
blood and hemopoietic system
major clinical study
therapy
Drug Descriptors:
*azathioprine
***beclometasone dipropionate**
*cyclophosphamide
*hepatitis b antigen
*methotrexate
*prednisone
*thymocyte antibody
colistin
framycetin
nystatin
RN (azathioprine) 446-86-6; (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0; (methotrexate) 15475-56-6, 59-05-2, 7413-34-5; (prednisone) 53-03-2; (colistin) 1066-17-7, 1264-72-8; (framycetin) 119-04-0; (nystatin) 1400-61-9, 34786-70-4, 62997-67-5
CN Soframycin; Mycostatin; **Beconase**
CO Upjohn (United States)

L148 ANSWER 14 OF 15 EMBASE
on STN
AN 81113669 EMBASE
DN 1981113669
TI Percutaneous absorption of steroid hormone at the skin graft donor site just before epithelization.
AU Ariga A.; Ohura T.; Iida K.; Ohishi T.
CS Dept. Plast. Reconstruct. Surg., Hokkaido Univ. Sch. Med., Sapporo, Japan
SO Japanese Journal of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery, (1981) 24/1 (61-66).
CODEN: KEGEAC
CY Japan
DT Journal

FS 034 Plastic Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
003 Endocrinology
LA Japanese
SL English
AB A topical application of corticosteroid is not always effective in the treatment of scar keloid. Percutaneous absorption of the hormone may be a factor affecting the results of therapy. To determine this, **beclometasone dipropionate** ointment was applied to the lesion where epithelization neared completion and where the barrier was hardly formed. It was demonstrated that the percutaneous absorption of corticosteroid decreased as epithelization of the lesion progressed and that the quantity absorbed by the cicatrical skin was extremely small. Corticosteroid as a preventive against scar keloid should preferably be applied to the lesion just before epithelization in view of percutaneous absorption of the hormone.
CT Medical Descriptors:
***donor site**
*drug absorption
*epithelization
*keloid
***skin graft**
major clinical study
pharmacokinetics
Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate**
*corticosteroid
RN **(beclometasone dipropionate) 5534-09-8**

L148 ANSWER 15 OF 15 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 81017124 EMBASE
DN 1981017124
TI Kaposi's sarcoma after immunosuppressive therapy with prednisone.
AU Hoshaw R.A.; Schwartz R.A.
CS Dept. Dermatol., Univ. Oklahoma, Oklahoma City, Okla., United States
SO Archives of Dermatology, (1980) 116/11 (1280-1282).
CODEN: ARDEAC
CY United States
DT Journal
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
013 Dermatology and Venereology
016 Cancer
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
AB Immunosuppressed patients are at risk of acquiring Kaposi's sarcoma. The authors describe here a 66-year-old man with bronchial asthma who was receiving immunosuppressive medication (prednisone given for systemic effect) and in whom Kaposi's sarcoma developed. The literature on this subject is reviewed.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*adverse drug reaction
*asthma
*immunosuppressive treatment
*kaposi sarcoma
cancer chemotherapy
cytology
diagnosis
histology
kidney transplantation
microscopy
radiotherapy

peripheral vascular system
reticuloendothelial system
blood and hemopoietic system
oral drug administration
etiology
case report
therapy
male genital system
epidemiology
Drug Descriptors:
***beclometasone dipropionate**
*fosfestrol
*orciprenaline
*prednisone
azathioprine
cyclophosphamide
melphalan
prednisolone
triamcinolone
RN (**beclometasone dipropionate**) **5534-09-8**;
(fosfestrol) 4719-75-9, 522-40-7; (orciprenaline) 586-06-1, 5874-97-5;
(prednisone) 53-03-2; (azathioprine) 446-86-6; (cyclophosphamide) 50-18-0;
(melphalan) 148-82-3; (prednisolone) 50-24-8; (triamcinolone) 124-94-7
CN Imuran; **Vanceril**; **Viarex**; Stilphostrol; Alkeran;
Alupent; Metaprel

=> => fil biosis
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:28:29 ON 07 DEC 2004
Copyright (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation.

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 1 December 2004 (20041201/ED)

FILE RELOADED: 19 October 2003.

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L152 ANSWER 1 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 2004:184963 BIOSIS
DN PREV200400181953
TI Oral **Beclomethasone Dipropionate** for treatment of
steroid-refractory acute or chronic gastrointestinal **graft**
-versus-host disease after blood or marrow
transplantation (BMT).
AU Hahn, Theresa [Reprint Author]; Roy, Hilary N. [Reprint Author]; Cooper,
Mary [Reprint Author]; Paplham, Pam [Reprint Author]; Alam, Arif R.
[Reprint Author]; Baer, Maria R. [Reprint Author]; Bambach, Barbara
[Reprint Author]; Chanan-Khan, Asher [Reprint Author]; Czuczman, Myron
[Reprint Author]; Wetzler, Meir [Reprint Author]; Segal, Brahm H. [Reprint
Author]; McCarthy, Philip L. Jr. [Reprint Author]
CS Medicine and Pediatrics, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA
SO Blood, (November 16 2003) Vol. 102, No. 11, pp. 446b. print.
Meeting Info.: 45th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology.
San Diego, CA, USA. December 06-09, 2003. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 7 Apr 2004

Last Updated on STN: 7 Apr 2004

AB There is no standard therapy for acute (A) or chronic (C) gastrointestinal (GI) **graft**-versus-**host** disease (**GVHD**) refractory to frontline immunosuppression. Fifteen patients (pts) with steroid-refractory severe AGVHD or extensive CGVHD with GI involvement were treated with **Beclomethasone Dipropionate** (BDP) under a compassionate exemption protocol from 1998 to 2003. **GVHD** diagnosed before day 100 post BMT was defined as AGVHD (<100 days), after day 100 but clinically consistent with AGVHD was defined as AGVHD (>100 days), after day 100 and clinically consistent with CGVHD was defined as CGVHD. Pt characteristics were: age, median 45, (range 5-53); sex, 10 M, 5 F; donor, 8 related, 7 unrelated; 8 HLA-matched, 7 HLA-mismatched; stem cell source, 6 bone marrow (BM), 4 peripheral blood (PB), 5 cord blood (CB); conditioning regimens: 8 TBI-based, 7 chemotherapy-based; **transplant** type, 12 myeloablative, 3 non-myeloablative; **GVHD** prophylaxis, cyclosporine or tacrolimus ((Immunophilin) (IP))+methotrexate (MTX), n=7, IP+steroids, n=6, IP+MTX+mycophenolate mofitil (MMF), n=1, or IP+OKT3 antibody + steroids, n=1. BDP was administered orally 2 mg, 4 times daily for a planned 28 day course. Patients were either tapered off BDP over 10 days or another cycle was initiated for persistent symptoms or to maintain response to therapy. **GVHD** response to BDP was measured by 6 criteria: appetite, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and weight change defined as loss of greater than 5% from baseline or stabilization of weight after initial loss. Greater than 50% decrease in steroid, IP or MMF doses was also used to quantify BDP response. Of 15 pts, 9 (60%) responded to BDP as measured by improvement or resolution of GI symptoms. Median follow-up times do not include 3 responders still receiving therapy. Responder characteristics were: donor, 5 related, 4 unrelated; 6 HLA-matched, 3 HLA-mismatched; stem cell source, 4 BM, 2 PB, 2 CB. Six (40%) did not respond to BDP therapy. Non-responder characteristics were: donor, 3 related, 3 unrelated; 2 HLA-matched, 4 HLA-mismatched; stem cell source, 2 BM, 2 PB, 2 CB. As given, 7 of 9 responders are alive, 3 on BDP therapy, 4 off therapy without evidence of GI CGVHD, and 2 have died of disease and **GVHD** respectively. Of 6 non-responders, 3 died of infection with **GVHD** and 3 died of **GVHD**. Of 9 responders, 8 had CGVHD and 1 had AGVHD. Of the 6 non-responders, 1 had CGVHD and 5 had AGVHD. BDP is an active agent in the treatment of CGVHD with GI involvement. Multiple courses were necessary to prolong or maintain response. Further investigation will define the role of BDP in the prophylaxis and therapy of CGVHD with GI involvement.

CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Blood - Blood and lymph studies 15002
Blood - Blood cell studies 15004
Blood - Blood, lymphatic and reticuloendothelial pathologies 15006
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs 22012
Pharmacology - Endocrine system 22016
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Pediatrics 25000
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Medical and clinical microbiology - General and methods 36001

IT Major Concepts
Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Hematology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology

IT Parts, Structures, & Systems of Organisms
bone marrow: blood and lymphatics, immune system; cord blood: blood and lymphatics; peripheral blood: blood and lymphatics
IT Diseases
chronic gastrointestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease, drug therapy, mortality
IT Diseases
infection: infectious disease, mortality
Infection (MeSH)
IT Diseases
steroid-refractory acute gastrointestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease, drug therapy
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
HLA; OKT3 antibody: immunologic-drug, immunosuppressant-drug; **beclomethasone dipropionate**: antiinflammatory-drug, efficacy, oral administration; cyclosporine: antiinflammatory-drug, enzyme inhibitor-drug, immunologic-drug, immunosuppressant-drug; methotrexate [MTX]: antiinflammatory-drug, enzyme inhibitor-drug, immunologic-drug, immunosuppressant-drug; mycophenolate mofetil [MMF]: immunologic-drug, immunosuppressant-drug; steroid: glucocorticoid-drug; tacrolimus [Immunophilin]: immunologic-drug, immunosuppressant-drug
IT Methods & Equipment
TBI therapy [total body irradiation therapy]: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques; bone marrow **transplantation**: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques; chemotherapy: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques; cord blood **transplantation**: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques; peripheral blood **transplantation**: clinical techniques, therapeutic and prophylactic techniques
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human (common): adolescent, adult, child, middle age, donor, patient, female, male
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **5534-09-8 (beclomethasone dipropionate)**
59865-13-3Q (cyclosporine)
63798-73-2Q (cyclosporine)
59-05-2 (methotrexate)
59-05-2 (MTX)
128794-94-5 (mycophenolate mofetil)
128794-94-5 (MMF)
104987-11-3 (tacrolimus)
104987-11-3 (Immunophilin)

L152 ANSWER 2 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 2002:284220 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200284220
TI Lack of effect of bone marrow **transplantation** on airway hyperresponsiveness in an asthmatic.
AU Iizuka, Kunihiko [Reprint author]; Sakura, Tohru; Yoshii, Akihiro; Miyawaki, Shuichi; Oyama, Tetsunari; Dobashi, Kunio; Nakazawa, Tsugio; Mori, Masatomo
CS First Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, School of Medicine, Gunma University, 3-39-15, Showa-machi, Maebashi, Gunma, 371-8511, Japan
iizukak@sb.gunma-u.ac.jp

SO Allergology International, (March, 2002) Vol. 51, No. 1, pp. 55-59. print.
ISSN: 1323-8930.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 2002
AB Bronchial asthma has been recognized as an inflammatory disorder in this past decade. This leads to an assumption that perfect control of inflammatory cells may cure this disease. However, herein we report on an asthmatic whose airway hyperresponsiveness (AHR) did not change after bone marrow **transplantation** (BMT). The concentrations of acetylcholine to produce a 20% fall in forced expiratory volume in 1 s 15 days before and 98 days after BMT were 900 and 480 mug/mL, respectively. Asthma treatment with **beclomethasone dipropionate** and theophylline was continued before and after BMT and a conventional supporting therapy for BMT with cyclosporine A and methylprednisolone, followed by oral administration of tacrolimus hydrate alone inhibited **graft**-versus-**host** disease. Plasma interleukin (IL)-4, IL-5 and IgE, but not interferon-gamma, levels decreased after BMT. Note that the second measurement of airway sensitivity was performed under systemic administration of tacrolimus. The presented case suggests that replacement of bone marrow-derived inflammatory cells is not enough to reverse once-established AHR. Hence, AHR and airway inflammation may develop independently in some part, but both need to be present for asthma to be present in this asthmatic.
CC Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
Anatomy and Histology - Surgery 11105
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Respiratory system - Pathology 16006
Pharmacology - General 22002
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs 22012
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500
IT Major Concepts
Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Surgery (Medical Sciences)
IT Diseases
airway hyperresponsiveness: immune system disease, respiratory system disease
Bronchial Hyperreactivity (MeSH)
IT Diseases
asthma: immune system disease, respiratory system disease
Asthma (MeSH)
IT Diseases
graft-versus-**host** disease: immune system disease
Graft vs **Host** Disease (MeSH)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
beclomethasone dipropionate: antiinflammatory-drug, immunologic-drug
IT Methods & Equipment
bone marrow **transplantation**: surgical method, therapeutic method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
peak expiratory flow; Case Study
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human: male, middle age, patient

Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **5534-09-8 (beclomethasone dipropionate)**

L152 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 2001:194006 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100194006
TI Method for preventing tissue damage associated with **graft** -versus-**host** or **host**-versus-**graft** disease following **transplantation.**
AU McDonald, George B. [Inventor, Reprint author]
CS Bellevue, WA, USA
ASSIGNEE: Institute for Drug Research, Inc., New York, NY, USA
PI US 6096731 August 01, 2000
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 1, 2000) Vol. 1237, No. 1. e-file.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
ED Entered STN: 20 Apr 2001
Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2002
AB A method for preventing tissue damage associated with **graft** -versus-**host** disease in a patient having undergone hematopoietic cell **transplantation**, and **host**-versus-**graft** disease in a patient having undergone organ allograft **transplantation.** The method includes orally administering to the patient a prophylactically effective amount of a topically active corticosteroid, such as **beclomethasone dipropionate**, for a period of time following hematopoietic cell or organ allograft **transplantation**, and prior to the presentation of symptoms associated with **graft**-versus-**host** disease or **host**-versus-**graft** disease. Representative tissues includes tissue of the intestine and liver, while representative tissue damage includes inflammation thereof.
NCL 514169000
CC General biology - Miscellaneous 00532
IT Major Concepts
Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
IT Diseases
graft-versus-**host** disease: immune system disease, prevention
Graft vs **Host** Disease (MeSH)
IT Diseases
host-versus-**graft** disease: immune system disease, prevention
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
topically active corticosteroids: immunologic-drug
IT Methods & Equipment
hematopoietic cell **transplantation**: therapeutic method; organ allograft **transplantation**: therapeutic method

L152 ANSWER 4 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1998:352139 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800352139
TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease: A randomized, controlled trial.
AU McDonald, George B. [Reprint author]; Bouver, Michelle; Hockenbery, David M.; Stern, Jean M.; Gooley, Ted; Farrand, Allen; Murakami, Carol; Levine, Douglas S.
CS Gastroenterol./Hepatol. Section, Ferd Hutchinson Cancer Res. Cent., 1100 Fairview Ave. N., P.O. Box 19024, Seattle, WA 98109-1024, USA
SO Gastroenterology, (July, 1998) Vol. 115, No. 1, pp. 28-35. print.

CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 13 Aug 1998
Last Updated on STN: 13 Aug 1998
AB Background and Aims: **Beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a topically active steroid, seemed to be an effective treatment for intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease (**GVHD**) in a phase I study. The aim of this study was to compare the effectiveness of oral BDP to that of placebo capsules in treatment of intestinal **GVHD**. Methods: Sixty patients with anorexia and poor oral intake because of intestinal **GVHD** were randomized to receive prednisone (1 mg cntdot kg-1 cntdot day-1) plus either oral BDP (8 mg/day) or placebo capsules. Initial responders who were eating at least 70% of caloric needs at evaluation on day 10 continued to take study capsules for an additional 20 days while the prednisone dose was rapidly tapered. The primary end point was the frequency of a durable treatment response at day 30 of treatment. Results: The initial treatment response at day 10 was 22 of 31 (71%) in the BDP/prednisone group vs. 16 of 29 (55%) for the placebo/prednisone group. The durable treatment response at day 30 was 22 of 31 (71%) vs. 12 of 29 (41%), respectively (P = 0.02). Conclusions: The combination of oral BDP capsules and prednisone was more effective than prednisone alone in treating intestinal **GVHD**. Oral BDP allowed prednisone doses to be rapidly tapered without recurrent intestinal symptoms.
CC Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Anatomy and Histology - Surgery 11105
Anatomy and Histology - Regeneration and transplantation 11107
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Endocrine system 22016
Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
IT Major Concepts
Clinical Immunology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology
IT Diseases
intestinal **graft**-vs-**host** disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease, treatment
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
beclomethasone dipropionate: glucocorticoid-drug, immunosuppressant-drug, oral administration
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human: patient
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **5534-09-8 (beclomethasone dipropionate)**

L152 ANSWER 5 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1997:281065 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799580268
TI A randomized, double-blinded, placebo-controlled study of oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of intestinal **graft**-vs-**host** disease.
AU McDonald, G. B.; Bouvier, M.; Stern, J. G.; Gooley, T.; Farrand, A.; Levine, D. S.
CS Fred Hutchinson Cancer Res. Cent., Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

SO Gastroenterology, (1997) Vol. 112, No. 4 SUPPL., pp. A1037.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease Week and the 97th Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association. Washington, D.C., USA. May 11-14, 1997.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 3 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jul 1997
CC General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings 00520
Anatomy and Histology - Regeneration and transplantation 11107
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Physiology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE; BECLOMETHASONE; PREDNISONE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ALLOGENEIC MARROW **TRANSPLANTATION**; BECLOMETHASONE; CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY; COMBINATION THERAPY; DIGESTIVE SYSTEM DISEASE; IMMUNE SYSTEM DISEASE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT-DRUG; INTESTINAL **GRAFT**-VS-**HOST** DISEASE; ORAL; PATIENT; PHARMACOLOGY; PREDNISONE; THERAPEUTIC METHOD
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
RN **5534-09-8 (BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE)**
4419-39-0 (BECLOMETHASONE)
53-03-2 (PREDNISONE)

L152 ANSWER 6 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1996:66300 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698638435
TI Oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** for treatment of human intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease.
AU Baehr, Paul H.; Levine, Douglas S.; Bouvier, Michelle E.; Hockenbery, David M.; Gooley, Ted A.; Stern, Jean G.; Martin, Paul J.; McDonald, George B.
CS Gastroenterology/Hepatology Sect., Fred Hutchinson Cancer Res. Center, 1124 Columbia St., Seattle, WA 98104, USA
SO Transplantation (Baltimore), (1995) Vol. 60, No. 11, pp. 1231-1238.
CODEN: TRPLAU. ISSN: 0041-1337.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 Feb 1996
Last Updated on STN: 10 Feb 1996
AB Intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease (**GVHD**) causes anorexia, vomiting, abdominal pain, and diarrhea. We investigated oral **beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP), a potent, topically active corticosteroid, as therapy for this disease. Forty-two allogeneic marrow-**graft** recipients with biopsy-proven intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease of mild-to-moderate severity

received BDP (8 mg daily) for up to 28 days. Weekly symptom scores, oral intake, and surveillance throat and stool cultures were compared with baseline values. Adrenal testing was performed serially in patients not receiving concurrent prednisone. Improvement was seen in appetite (P lt 0.001), oral intake (P lt 0.001), nausea (P=0.013), and diarrhea (P=0.02) over the course of therapy, and an overall beneficial response was observed in 72% of 40 evaluable patients. Surveillance cultures of throat and stool showed no increase in bacterial or fungal colonization over time. The adrenal axis became suppressed in 11 of 20 evaluable patients (55%) but suppression was not a prerequisite for clinical response, as 6 of 9 patients who retained normal adrenal function improved clinically. We conclude that oral BDP is a safe and effective treatment for mild-to-moderate intestinal **graft**-versus-**host** disease.
Systemic absorption probably occurs, but adrenal suppression is not a prerequisite for clinical efficacy, suggesting that the biological effect is primarily topical. BDP should be further investigated as a topical therapy for intestinal **GVHD.**

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Anatomy and Histology - Surgery 11105
Anatomy and Histology - Regeneration and transplantation 11107
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Physiology; Surgery (Medical Sciences)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE; IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT-DRUG

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
Hominidae
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN **5534-09-8 (BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE)**

L152 ANSWER 7 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AN 1993:413772 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396079497
TI Steroid sparing effect of nedocromil sodium in asthmatic patients on high doses of inhaled steroids.
AU Wong, C. S.; Cooper, S.; Britton, J. R.; Tattersfield, A. E. [Reprint author]
CS Respiratory Med. Unit, City Hosp., Hucknall Road, Nottingham NG5 1PB, UK
SO Clinical and Experimental Allergy, (1993) Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 370-376. ISSN: 0954-7894.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 8 Sep 1993
Last Updated on STN: 9 Sep 1993
AB Nedocromil sodium is a non-steroidal prophylactic agent developed for the management of asthma. We have assessed the steroid sparing potential of inhaled nedocromil sodium 4 mg four times daily in a randomized, double blind, placebo controlled study in 69 asthmatic subjects controlled on inhaled **beclomethasone dipropionate** in the dose range 1000-2000 mu-g daily. Following a 4 week run-in period subjects added

nedocromil sodium or placebo by metered dose inhaler to their usual medication for a further 4 weeks. The dose of inhaled steroid was then reduced at fortnightly intervals according to a predetermined schedule, with monitoring of asthma severity, symptom scores, bronchodilator use and peak flow recordings. Sixty subjects entered the steroid reduction phase and achieved median (range) % decreases in steroid dose of 80 (17-100)% with nedocromil sodium compared to 65 (0-100)% with placebo (P=0.34) with 14 patients in the nedocromil sodium group and 10 in the placebo group being withdrawn completely from inhaled steroids. Subjective global assessment scores were significantly better with nedocromil sodium (mean 2.14) than with placebo (2.93; P lt 0.02) though there was no difference between individual daily symptom scores. In this study therefore in asthmatic patients controlled on high doses of inhaled steroids, nedocromil sodium was well tolerated but the small differences in steroid sparing effect between nedocromil and placebo were not statistically significant.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Sterols and steroids 10067
Pathology - Therapy 12512
Respiratory system - General and methods 16001
Respiratory system - Pathology 16006
Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology 22005
Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy 22018
Pharmacology - Respiratory system 22030
Routes of immunization, infection and therapy 22100
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Allergy 35500

IT Major Concepts
Allergy (Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pharmacology; Pulmonary Medicine (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Respiratory System (Respiration)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
NEDOCROMIL SODIUM; **BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE**

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
GASTROINTESTINAL-DRUG; HEPATIC REGENERATION; HEPATOCYTE DNA CONTENT; IMMUNOSUPPRESSANT-DRUG; **TRANSPLANTATION**

ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
Hominidae
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 69049-74-7 (NEDOCROMIL SODIUM)
5534-09-8 (BECLOMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE)

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=> d all abeq tech abex tot

L170 ANSWER 1 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2004-120887 [12] WPIX
CR 2002-590262 [63]
DNC C2004-048558
TI Use of corticosteroid in treatment of patient for tissue damage following hematopoietic cell transplantation having graft-versus-host disease or following organ allograft transplantation having host-versus-graft disease.
DC B01
IN **MCDONALD, G B**
PA (ENTE-N) **ENTERON PHARM INC**
CYC 1
PI US 2004006053 A1 20040108 (200412)* 4 A61K031-573
ADT US 2004006053 A1 Provisional US 2000-233194P 20000915, Cont of US 2001-753814 20010103, US 2003-613788 20030703
PRAI US 2000-233194P 20000915; US 2001-753814 20010103; US 2003-613788 20030703
IC ICM A61K031-573
AB US2004006053 A UPAB: 20040218
NOVELTY - Treatment of patient following hematopoietic cell transplantation having graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) or following organ allograft transplantation having host-versus-graft disease (HVGD) involves administration of corticosteroid.
ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antipyretic; Analgesic; Antiemetic; Antidiarrheic; Hemostatic; Hepatotropic.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - For treatment of patient (preferably a recipient of HLA mismatched hematopoietic stem cells, especially unrelated donor hematopoietic stem cells, umbilical vein hematopoietic stem cells or peripheral blood stem cells) having tissue (such as intestinal mucosa, small bile ducts in the liver) damage (such as inflammation to destruction of the mucosa of the intestine e.g. fever, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, intestinal bleeding and jaundice) requiring long-term therapy following hematopoietic cell transplantation having graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) or following organ allograft transplantation having host-versus-graft disease (HVGD).
ADVANTAGE - The treatment can be followed for a long period of time. The corticosteroid dissolves in stomach, small intestine or colon. The process controls severity of symptoms of GVHD without having systemic exposure to steroid toxicity.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-B01; B01-B02; B01-B03; B14-C01; B14-C03; B14-C04; B14-E02; B14-E05; B14-F08; B14-N12

TECH UPTX: 20040218
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Process: The corticosteroid is administered in combination with either prednisone or prednisolone (2 mg/kg) or prophylactic agents. The treatment initiates following hematopoietic cell transplantation (preferably by infusion). The treatment ceases after 80 days following infusion.
ABEX UPTX: 20040218
SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - **Beclomethasone dipropionate**, alclometasone dipropionate, busedonide, 22S busedonide, 22R busedonide, beclomethasone-17-monopropionate, clobetasol propionate, diflorasone diacetate, flunisolide, flurandrenlide, fluticasone propionate, halobetasol propionate, halcinocide, mometasone furoate and triamcinalone acetonide are specifically claimed as the corticosteroid.

ADMINISTRATION - The composition is administered orally in a dosage of 4 - 12 mg/day, from day 29 - 56 following hematopoietic cell transplantation, in form of pill, emulsion, microsphere or capsule (claimed).

L170 ANSWER 2 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2003-521632 [49] WPIX
DNC C2003-140097
TI Method of treating cancer by controlling graft-versus leukemia reaction following hematopoietic cell transplantation, using an oral topically active corticosteroid.
DC B01 B04 D16
IN **MCDONALD, G B; STERGIOPOULOS, N**
PA (MCDO-I) MCDONALD G B; (STER-I) STERGIOPOULOS N
CYC 1
PI US 2003032631 A1 20030213 (200349)* 5 A61K031-56 <--
ADT US 2003032631 A1 **US 2001-928890 20010813**
PRAI **US 2001-928890 20010813**
IC ICM A61K031-56
AB US2003032631 A UPAB: 20030731
NOVELTY - A method of treating cancer by controlling graft versus-leukemia reaction following hematopoietic cell transplantation, preventing or reducing graft-versus-host disease, using an oral corticosteroid, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method of treating cancer comprises controlling graft-versus-leukemia (GVL) reaction following an allogeneic hematopoietic cell transplant, by administering an oral corticosteroid, preventing or reducing graft-versus-host disease (GVHD), while maintaining GVL reaction effective to eliminate or reduce the number of cancer cells in the blood.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of treating a patient who has received an organ allograft transplant, comprising administering an oral corticosteroid to prevent or reduce symptoms of host-versus-graft disease.
ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; Immunosuppressive.
No details of tests are given.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given in the source material.
USE - For treating cancer following hematopoietic cell transplantation, e.g. an allogeneic bone marrow transplant or allogeneic blood transplant, preventing or reducing GVHD; or treating a patient who has received an organ allograft transplant.
ADVANTAGE - Oral administration of the corticosteroid ensures that it has little systemic availability, but high topical activity on intestinal and/or liver tissue. By commencing treatment immediately following transplantation, tissue damage associated with subsequent onset of GVHD is reduced.
Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-B01; B01-B02; B01-B03; B01-C02; B02-C01; B04-G06; B04-G21; B06-D09; B06-E05; **B14-G02C**; **B14-H01A**; D05-H11A

TECH UPTX: 20030731
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Compounds: The corticosteroid is **beclomethasone-17,21-dipropionate**; alclometasone dipropionate; busedonide; 22S busedonide; 22R busedonide; beclomethasone-17-monopropionate; clobetasol propionate; diflorasone diacetate; flunisolide; flurandrenolide; fluticasone propionate; halobetasol propionate; halcinocide; mometasone furoate; or triamcinalone acetonide.
Preferred Formulation: The corticosteroid is formulated for oral administration as a pill, tablet, capsule or microsphere, for dissolution in the stomach, small intestine or colon; or as an emulsion. Preferred Method: The corticosteroid may be administered in combination with prednisone, prednisolone, cyclosporine, methotrexate, tacrolimus, anti-lymphocyte globulin, anti-T-cell monoclonal antibodies, and/or anti-T-cell immunotoxins.
ABEX UPTX: 20030731
ADMINISTRATION - The corticosteroid is administered orally at a dosage of 0.1-8 (preferably 2-4) mg/day, from day 1 to day 80 following hematopoietic cell transplantation. It may be administered in combination with e.g. prednisone or prednisolone at 1 mg/kg/day.

L170 ANSWER 3 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-682981 [73] WPIX
DNC C2002-192796
TI Treatment of inflammatory bowel disease involves use of corticosteroids or their salts in separate dosage form.
DC B01 B07
IN **MCDONALD, G B**; **STERGIOPOULOS, N**; MCDONALD, B G
PA (DORB-N) DOR BIOPHARMA INC; (ENTE-N) **ENTERON PHARM INC**
CYC 101
PI WO 2002074316 A1 20020926 (200273)* EN 40 A61K031-573
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
US 2003055028 A1 20030320 (200323) A61K031-573
EP 1392321 A1 20040303 (200417) EN A61K031-573
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
AU 2002254205 A1 20021003 (200432) A61K031-573
ADT WO 2002074316 A1 WO 2002-US7676 20020315; US 2003055028 A1 Provisional US 2001-276013P 20010315, US 2002-98968 20020315; EP 1392321 A1 EP 2002-723424 20020315, WO 2002-US7676 20020315; AU 2002254205 A1 AU 2002-254205 20020315
FDT EP 1392321 A1 Based on WO 2002074316; AU 2002254205 A1 Based on WO 2002074316
PRAI US 2001-276013P 20010315; US 2002-98968 20020315
IC ICM A61K031-573
ICS A61K009-107; A61K009-16; A61K009-20; A61K009-30; A61K009-48; A61P001-00; A61P001-12
AB WO 200274316 A UPAB: 20021113
NOVELTY - Treatment of inflammatory bowel disease involves administration of at least two separate dosage forms of a topically active corticosteroid or its active salt.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit comprising at least two separate dosage forms of a topically active corticosteroid or its active salt in a container.
ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Gastrointestinal-Gen.; Antiulcer. No biological test data provided.
MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.
USE - In the treatment of inflammatory bowel disease (claimed).

Disorders of the gastrointestinal tract e.g. ulcerative colitis, proctitis, sigmoiditis, pan-colitis or Crohn's disease.

ADVANTAGE - The formulation coat the surface of the intestinal mucosa with a high local concentration of the drug, inhibit traversal of the drug across the intestinal mucosal into the systematic circulation, and show fewer side effects.

Dwg.0/2

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B01-B02; B01-B03; B04-C01; B04-C02; B04-C03B; B04-C03C; B06-D09; B12-M10; B12-M11B; B14-E08; B14-E10C; B14-G02

TECH UPTX: 20021113

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: The method further involves administration of prednisone or prednisolone. At least one oral dosage form is formulated in the form of a tablet, pill, capsule, microsphere, an immediate release tablet, an enterically coated dosage form, an emulsion (preferably at least one is gelcapsule and the other is enteric coated gel capsule) to dissolve in the stomach, small intestine or colon. The two different dosages are combined into a single formulation form. The single formulation additionally contains an immunosuppresant, cyclosporin A, methotrexate, azathioprine or its derivative or polymeric microsphere. The single formulation is formulated in a polymeric hydrogel form.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - POLYMERS - The polymeric microsphere is polyalkylene oxide homopolymers, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, polyoxyethylenated polyols, polyols, polyimines, polypeptides, polyglutamic acid, polylysine, polyaspartic acid, polyacid esters, polyacrylic acid, alginate, hyaluronic acid, chitosan, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, oligosaccharides, polysaccharides, carageenan or its salt, dextran, deacetylated chitosan, gelatin, block co-polymers, block copolymers of polyoxyethylene or polyoxypropylene, methoxy-PEG, methoxy-PEG amine, polyacrylyl amides, polyvinyl pyrollidones or polyvinyl alcohols.

ABEX UPTX: 20021113

SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS - **Beclomethasone dipropionate, beclomethasone 17,21-dipropionate** or beclomethasone-17-valerate, alclometasone dipropionate, busedonide, 22S busesonide, 22R busesonide, beclomethasone-17-monopropionate, clobetasol propionate, diflorasone diacetate, flunisolide, fluticasone propionate, halobetasol propionate, halcinocide, mometasone furoate and triamcinalone acetonide are specifically claimed as the corticosteroid.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage comprises 0.1 - 8 (preferably 2 - 4) mg/day. The formulations are administered orally.

EXAMPLE - Enteric coated tablets (A) were prepared using the following ingredients (mg/table): for core tablet: **beclomethasone dipropionate** (BDP) (1), lactose (153), microcrystalline cellulose (40), povidone (4) and magnesium stearate (1). The coating comprised methacrylic acid copolymer (11.4), triethyl citrate (1.7), Polysorbate 80 (0.025), silicon dioxide (0.91) and sodium hydroxide (0.03). Immediate release tablets (B) were prepared using the same ingredients as used for the core tablet of (A). BDP Pharmacokinetic parameters after oral administration of (A+B) (3mg + 3mg) showed 20% greater bioavailability.

L170 ANSWER 4 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

AN 2002-590262 [63] WPIX

CR 2004-120887 [12]

DNC C2002-166809

TI Long-term therapy of graft versus host disease comprises topical administration of corticosteroids.

DC B01

IN **MCDONALD, G B; STERGIOPOULOS, N**
PA (MCDO-I) MCDONALD G B; (STER-I) STERGIOPOULOS N
CYC 1
PI US 2002086857 A1 20020704 (200263)* 4 A61K031-573
ADT US 2002086857 A1 Provisional US 2000-233194P 20000915, US 2001-753814 20010103
PRAI US 2000-233194P 20000915; US 2001-753814 20010103
IC ICM A61K031-573
AB US2002086857 A UPAB: 20040218
NOVELTY - Long term therapy for patients having graft-versus-host disease following hematopoietic cell transplantation or organ allograft transplantation comprises topical oral administration of a corticosteroid (I).

ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; Gastrointestinal; Antiinflammatory; Hepatotropic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The method is useful for the long-term treatment of graft versus host disease, particularly intestinal or gastrointestinal graft versus host disease. The method is useful where the patient has tissue damage to the intestinal mucosa (preferably destruction of intestinal mucosa) or small bile ducts in the liver or inflammation. The method is useful in patients who have received HLA-mismatched hematopoietic stem cells, unrelated hematopoietic stem cells, umbilical vein hematopoietic stem cells or peripheral blood stem cells.

Dwg.0/0
FS CPI
FA AB; DCN
MC CPI: B01-B03; B14-E10C; **B14-G02C**
TECH UPTX: 20021001
TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Method: (I) Is formulated as a pill, capsule or microsphere, which preferably dissolves in the stomach, small intestine or colon or if formulated as an emulsion. (I) is administered in combination with other prophylactic agents. (I) Is **beclomethasone dipropionate**, alclometasone dipropionate, budesonide, 22S budesonide, 22R budesonide, beclomethasone-17-monopropionate, chlobetasol propionate, diflorasone diacetate, flunisolide, flurandrenolide, fluticasone propionate, halobetasol propionate, halcinocide, mometasone furoate or triamcinalone acetonide.
ABEX UPTX: 20021001
ADMINISTRATION - Administration of (I) is 4-12 mg/day orally, preferably from day 29-56 following hematopoietic cell transplantation. Alternatively, (I) is administered following infusion of the hematopoietic cells and ceases after 80 days. (I) May be administered in combination with 2 mg/kg prednisone or prednisolone.

EXAMPLE - None given.

L170 ANSWER 5 OF 6 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2000-523893 [47] WPIX
DNC C2000-155573
TI Prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-versus-host disease following hematopoietic cell, intestinal or liver transplantation comprises oral administration of topically active corticosteroid e.g. **beclomethasone dipropionate.**
DC B01
IN **MCDONALD, G B**
PA (DRUG-N) INST DRUG RES INC; (ENTE-N) **ENTERON PHARM INC**
CYC 91
PI US 6096731 A 20000801 (200047)* 5 A61K031-58
WO 2001089529 A1 20011129 (200202)# EN A61K031-56
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2000050389 A 20011203 (200221)# A61K031-56

ADT US 6096731 A CIP of US 1998-103762 19980624, US 1998-151388 19980910; WO 2001089529 A1 WO 2000-US14064 20000522; AU 2000050389 A AU 2000-50389 20000522, WO 2000-US14064 20000522

FDT AU 2000050389 A Based on WO 2001089529

PRAI US 1998-151388 19980910; US 1998-103762 19980624;
WO 2000-US14064 20000522; AU 2000-50389 20000522

IC ICM A61K031-56; A61K031-58
ICS A01N045-00

AB US 6096731 A UPAB: 20000925

NOVELTY - Prevention of tissue damage associated with graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) in a patient having undergone hematopoietic cell transplantation comprises oral administration of a topically active corticosteroid (I) prior to presentation of symptoms.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(i) prevention of intestinal inflammation associated with intestinal (GVHD) in a patient having undergone hematopoietic cell transplantation comprising oral administration of **beclomethasone dipropionate**; and

(ii) prevention of tissue damage associated with host-versus-graft disease in a patient having undergone intestinal or liver transplantation comprising oral administration of (I).

ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - The method is useful for preventing tissue damage (especially inflammation of the intestinal mucosa or small bile ducts or destruction of the intestinal mucosa) associated with (GVHD) following hematopoietic cell transplantation (especially of HLA-mismatched hematopoietic cells, unrelated donor hematopoietic stem cells, umbilical vein hematopoietic stem cells or peripheral blood stem cells) (all claimed). The method is also useful following intestinal or liver transplantation.

Dwg.0/0

FS CPI

FA AB; DCN

MC CPI: B01-B02; B01-B03; B01-C02; B12-M03; B12-M10B; B12-M11B; B12-M11C; B14-C03; **B14-G02C**; B14-N12

TECH UPTX: 20000925

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - PHARMACEUTICALS - Preferred Composition: The dose is preferably delivered in a pill, microsphere or capsule designed to dissolve in the stomach, small intestine or colon and may include other prophylactic agents. Preferred Drugs: (I) is preferably **beclomethasone dipropionate**, alclometasone dipropionate, busedonide, 22S busedonide, 22R budesonide, beclomethasone-17-monopropionate, clobetasol propionate, diflorasone diacetate, flunisolide, flurandrenolide, fluticasone propionate, halobetasol propionate, halcinocide, mometasone furoate or triamcinalone acetonide.

ABEX UPTX: 20000925

ADMINISTRATION - Orally at 4 to 12 mg/day for up to 80 days following infusion of the hematopoietic cells.

EXAMPLE - A patient with an underlying disease was treated for that disease with a form of therapy that included intravenous infusion of hematopoietic cells from an allogenic donor. Within two days of infusion, the patient took orally, medication in the form of eight capsules per day, each containing 1 mg **beclomethasone dipropionate.**

Half the capsules were plain gelatin capsules which dissolve in acidic stomach fluid and the rest were gelatin capsules coated with a material that dissolves in the alkaline fluid of the small intestine and/or colon. The medication was taken for 80 days, then four capsules were taken daily for the next 7 days, two capsules per day for the next seven days, then the treatment was discontinued.

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L170 ANSWER 6 OF 6  WPIX  COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN   1988-033939 [05]   WPIX
DNC  C1988-015381
TI   Rejection retarder for transplant - comprises fatty emulsion containing
     steroid having immunosuppressive activity e.g. paramethasone.
DC   B01
PA   (GREC) GREEN CROSS CORP
CYC  1
PI   JP 62294617     A  19871222 (198805)*       7
     JP 07094395     B2 19951011 (199545)        5    A61K031-56
ADT  JP 62294617 A JP 1986-138120 19860616; JP 07094395 B2 JP 1986-138120
     19860616
FDT  JP 07094395 B2 Based on JP 62294617
PRAI JP 1986-138120       19860616
IC   A61K031-56; C07J005-00; C07J007-00; C07J009-00
     ICM  A61K031-56
     ICS  A61K009-107; C07J005-00; C07J007-00; C07J009-00
AB   JP  62294617 A UPAB: 19930923
     The rejection retarder is a fatty emulsion containing a steroid having an
     immunosuppressive activity.
          Specifically, the steroid includes methylprednisolone, paramethazone,
     flurandrenolone, fluocinolone acetonide, beclomethasone propionate,
     hydrocortisone 6-22C fatty acid ester, prednisolone 6-22C fatty acid
     ester, dexamethasone 6-22C fatty acid ester, triamcinolone 6-22C fatty
     acid ester, paramethasone 6-22C fatty acid ester, belcomethasone 6-22C
     fatty acid ester, and fluoromesolone 6-22C fatty acid ester.
          USE/ADVANTAGE - The rejection retarder can inhibit the immune
     response from the recognition of the interplant antigen to the breakage of
     the interplant for the purpose of the take of the interplant in skin,
     organs, etc..
     0/0
FS   CPI
FA   AB; DCN
MC   CPI: B01-B02; B01-C02; B04-B01B; B04-B01C1; B05-B01P; B10-C04E; B10-E04D;
          B12-D02B; B12-M03


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:58:06 ON 07 DEC 2004)
               SET COST OFF

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 07:58:15 ON 07 DEC 2004
L1             1 S US20030032631/PN OR US2001-928890#/AP,PRN
               E MCDONALD G/AU
L2            40 S E3,E5
L3            45 S E37,E39
               E MC DONALD G/AU
               E STERGIOPOULOS N/AU
L4             5 S E4,E5
               E ENTERON/PA,CS
L5             3 S E3-E16
               SEL RN L1

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:00:15 ON 07 DEC 2004
L6            20 S E1-E20
L7             1 S 5534-09-8
L8            14 S 66734-13-2 OR 51333-22-3 OR 5534-18-9 OR 25122-46-7 OR 33564-
L9            37 S 5534-09-8/CRN
L10           60 S (66734-13-2 OR 51333-22-3 OR 5534-18-9 OR 25122-46-7 OR 33564
L11            2 S 50-24-8 OR 53-03-2
L12            3 S 59-05-2 OR 59865-13-3 OR 104987-11-3
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     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:11:18 ON 07 DEC 2004
L13          973 S L7
L14           46 S (BECLOMETHASONE OR BECLOMETASONE)()(17 21 OR 17ALPHA 21 OR 17
L15          971 S (BECLOMETHASONE OR BECLOMETASONE)()DIPROPIONATE
L16           41 S AEROBEC OR ALDECIN OR ANCERON OR ANDION OR BECLACIN OR  BECLA
L17           42 S KORBUTONE OR PROPADERM OR QVAR OR RINO CLENIL OR SANASTHMAX O
L18         1110 S L13-L17
L19           39 S L9
L20         1115 S L18,L19
L21         4663 S L8
L22         2816 S ALCLOMETASONE DIPROPIONATE OR BUDESONIDE OR BECLOMETHASONE 17
L23           96 S L10
L24         4950 S L21-L23
                 E CORTICOSTEROID/CT
L25        28387 S E23,E24,E25,E26,E28,E29,E30,E32,E33
                 E E16+ALL
L26        34781 S E5
L27        34781 S L25,L26
                 E TRANSPLANT/CT
L28          494 S E3

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:38:17 ON 07 DEC 2004
L29        35903 S E5-E25
L30        22445 S E26-E50
L31        16867 S E51-E75
                 E E5+ALL
L32         7721 S E7-E16
L33        35971 S E6+NT
                 E E43+ALL
L34         6949 S E2
                 E GRAFT/CT
                 E GRAFT-V/CT
L35           18 S E4-E10
                 E E5+ALL
L36         3706 S E1,E2
L37          461 S GVL# OR GRAFT?(1W)(LEUKEM? OR LAEUKEM? OR LEUCEM? OR LAEUCEM?
L38          461 S GVL# OR GRAFT?(1W)(LEUKEM? OR LEUCEM?)
L39         5748 S GVH# OR GRAFT?(1W)HOST()(DISEASE OR DIORDER OR REACTION OR SY
L40           19 S L20 AND L28-L39
L41           55 S L24 AND L28-L39
L42          479 S L27 AND L28-L39
L43           57 S L40,L41
                 E LEUKEMIA/CT
L44        41325 S E3-E72
                 E E3+ALL
L45        40018 S E14,E13+NT
L46         2279 S E19+OLD,NT OR E20+OLD,NT
L47        66143 S E13/OBI
L48          261 S E14/OBI
                 E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
                 E E3+ALL
L49         7554 S E8-E11,E7
L50         4607 S E7/OBI
L51         9833 S E8/OBI OR E10/OBI OR E11/OBI
                 E LYMPHOMA/CT
L52        15619 S E3-E28
                 E E3+ALL
L53        18336 S E9,E8+NT
L54        21496 S E8/OBI OR E9/OBI
L55           16 S L43 AND L44-L54
L56           46 S L42 AND L44-L54
L57           57 S L43,L55
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L58          479 S L42,L56
L59          113 S L57,L58 AND L11
L60          120 S L57,L58 AND (PREDNISONE OR PREDNISOLONE)
L61          280 S L57,L58 AND L12
L62          303 S L57,L58 AND (CYCLOSPORIN# OR METHOTREXATE OR METOTREXATE OR T
L63            8 S L57,L58 AND (ANTILYMPHOCYT? OR ANTI LYMPHOCYT?)()GLOBULIN
L64            2 S L57,L58 AND (MAB OR MOAB OR MONOCLON?(L)ANTIBOD?)(L)ANTI T CE
L65            9 S L57,L58 AND (MAB OR MOAB OR MONOCLON?(L)ANTIBOD?)(L)IMMUNOTOX
L66            2 S L57,L58 AND ANTI T CELL(L)IMMUNOTOXIN?
L67            7 S L57,L58 AND T CELL(L)IMMUNOTOXIN?
L68           16 S L59-L67 AND L20
L69           19 S L40,L68
L70           13 S L20 AND L44-L54
L71           22 S L69,L70
L72            5 S L71 AND L1-L5
L73           22 S L71,L72
L74           15 S L73 AND (PD<=20010813 OR PRD<=20010813 OR AD<=20010813)
L75           15 S L72,L74
L76            7 S L73 NOT L75
L77           10 S L75 NOT L72
L78            6 S L77 AND ?TRANSPLANT?(L)REJECT?
                 SEL DN AN 6
L79            1 S L78 AND E1-E3
                 E HEMATOPO/CT
L80        32600 S E4-E95
L81           16 S E97-E98
                 E E49+ALL
L82        27506 S E11,E10+NT
                 E E9+ALL
L83        32408 S E3,E2+NT
L84            3 S L20 AND L80-L83
L85            1 S L84 NOT L72,L79
L86            2 S L84 NOT L85
L87            6 S L72,L79,L86 AND L1-L5,L13-L86

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 09:06:58 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 09:07:10 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'CANCERLIT' ENTERED AT 09:07:20 ON 07 DEC 2004
L88            0 S L7 OR L9
L89           64 S L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17
L90           61 S L89 AND PY<=2001
                 E LEUKEMIA/CT
L91        95503 S E3+NT
                 E MYELOMA/CT
L92         1117 S E4+NT
                 E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
L93        11417 S E3+NT
                 E LYMPHOMA/CT
L94        84051 S E3+NT
L95            0 S L90 AND L91-L94
L96            0 S TR/CT AND L90
                 E TRANSPLANTATION/CT
L97            0 S E3+NT AND L90
L98            0 S E12+NT AND L90
L99            0 S E23+NT AND L90
L100           0 S E31+NT AND L90
                 E GRAFT-V/CT
                 E E9+ALL
L101           0 S E2+NT AND L90
                 E E2+ALL
L102           0 S E24+NT AND L90
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     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:10:31 ON 07 DEC 2004
L103          9 S L88
L104       1522 S L89
L105       1526 S L103,L104
                E GRAFT-V/CT
                E E9+ALL
                E E2+ALL
L106          2 S L105 AND E3+NT
L107          0 S L105 AND E23+NT
                E LEUKEMIA/CT
L108          0 S L105 AND E3+NT
                E E3+ALL
                E LYMPHOMA/CT
                E MYELOMA/CT
L109          0 S L105 AND E4+NT
                E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
                E E3+ALL
L110          0 S L105 AND E29+NT
                E LYMPHOMA/CT
L111          0 S L105 AND E3+NT
L112          7 S L105 AND C4./CT
L113          9 S L106,L112
L114          2 S L113 AND (GVH# OR GVL# OR GRAFT?(L)(HOST? OR LEUKEM? OR LEUCE

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:15:00 ON 07 DEC 2004
                E BECLOMETHASONE/CT
                E E3+ALL
L115       2231 S E34
L116       2231 S E34/CN
L117       2231 S L115,L116
L118         16 S L117 AND C4./CT
L119          1 S L117 AND (LEUKEMIA+NT OR MULTIPLE MYELOMA+NT OR LYMPHOMA+NT)/
L120          0 S L118,L119 AND (GVH# OR GVL# OR GRAFT?(L)(HOST? OR LEUKEM? OR
L121          0 S L118,L119 AND (TR OR TRANSPLANTATION+NT)/CT
L122         16 S L118,L119 NOT L114

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:19:18 ON 07 DEC 2004
L123       5049 S L88
L124       5226 S L89
L125       5226 S L123,L124
                E LEUKEMIA/CT
L126          5 S L125 AND E3+NT
L127          0 S L125 AND E7+NT
L128          0 S L125 AND (E25+NT OR E31+NT)
L129          0 S L125 AND E69+NT
L130          0 S L125 AND E76+NT
                E MULTIPLE MYELOMA/CT
L131          0 S L125 AND E3+NT
                E MYELOMA/CT
L132          1 S L125 AND E3+NT
                E LYMPHOMA/CT
L133          6 S L125 AND E3+NT
                E GRAFT-V/CT
                E GRAFT V/CT
L134         11 S L125 AND E18+NT
L135          0 S L125 AND E34+NT
L136          0 S L125 AND E38,E42
L137         19 S L126,L132-L134
                E TRANSPLANT/CT
L138          0 S L125 AND E3
L139         20 S L125 AND E74+NT
L140          0 S L125 AND E98+NT
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L141          17 S L125 AND TRANSPLANT?
L142          11 S L125 AND (GVH# OR GVL# OR GRAFT?(L)(HOST? OR LEUKEM? OR LEUCE
L143          32 S L137,L139,L141,L142
L144          18 S L143 AND PY<=2001
L145           6 S L144 NOT AB/FA
                 SEL DN AN 3 5 6
L146           3 S L145 AND E1-E5
L147          12 S L144 NOT L145
L148          15 S L146,L147

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:26:06 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 09:26:45 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:26:55 ON 07 DEC 2004
L149        1788 S L88 OR L89
L150           6 S L149 AND (GVH# OR GVL# OR GRAFT?(L)(HOST? OR LEUKEM? OR LEUCE
L151           5 S L149 AND ?TRANSPLANT?
L152           7 S L150,L151

     FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 09:28:29 ON 07 DEC 2004

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:28:57 ON 07 DEC 2004
L153         272 S L14/BIX OR L15/BIX OR L16/BIX OR L17/BIX
                 E BECLOMETHASONE/DCN
                 E E5+ALL
L154         271 S E2
L155         357 S L153,L154
L156           7 S L155 AND A61P035/IPC
L157           1 S L1
L158           1 S L155 AND L157
                 E MCDONALD G/AU
L159          27 S E3,E5
                 E STERGIOPOULOS N/AU
L160           4 S E3
                 E ENTERON/PA
L161           6 S E3-E5
L162           6 S L155 AND L159-L161
L163           6 S L158,L162
L164           9 S L155 AND (B14-G02C OR C14-G02C OR B12-D02B OR C12-D02B)/MC
L165           4 S L155 AND (B14-H01A OR C14-H01A OR B12-G05 OR C12-G05)/MC
L166           4 S L155 AND P632/M0,M1,M2,M3,M4,M5,M6
L167          15 S L164-L166,L156
                 SEL DN AN 1 3-5 7-12 14
L168           4 S L167 NOT E1-E22
L169           7 S L163,L168
L170           6 S L169 NOT HEPATITIS/TI

     FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 09:38:36 ON 07 DEC 2004

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